The New-York Times.

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THE CUBAN INVADERS.

American Filibusters Shipped from This Port.

Departure of the Steamer Pierrot with Men, Arms and Ammunition on Board.

Senator Fenton and George Francis Train on the Cuban Situation.

There is no doubt that an expedition of a warlike character sailed from this port on the 4th inst., as stated in our issue of yesterday, and there is little reason to doubt that its destination was Cuba. We gave, as fully as our reliable information warranted at the time, the facts of the departure of the steamers. We are enabled this morning to give a more circumstantial statement of the movement.

Active secret enlistments of men for this expedition have been going on in this city for some time past, and one or two drill-rooms have been open for the purpose of drilling the recruits. A recruiting station or headquarters is said to have existed at No. 697 Broadway, under the care and supervision of an ex-officer of the Union army, who claims that during the rebellion he "pressed things" with SHERIDAN in the Valley. It is said that during the last two months this officer has recruited about 400 men, and the expedition which sailed on the 4th was composed of this force, and perhaps of others.

The attention of the authorities was directed by those having the management of affairs to the wrong ship. Reports were circulated to the effect that the steamer *Arago* had departed for the West Indies with warlike intentions, and that she carried about 1,000 men, together with an ample cargo of guns and cartridges. The new United States Marshal, General FRANCIS C. BARLOW, ordered his subordinates to inquire into the matter, and they ascertained that the *Arago* was cleared from the Custom-house for St. Thomas, W. I., on Friday last, and that she subsequently anchored at Gravesend Bay, on the Long Island coast, nine miles distant from the Battery, going from thence to sea on Monday afternoon, instead of the following day, as was announced in some of the morning journals. Her pilot was found by the Marshal's officer, and he stoutly contradicted the statement that there were men and arms on board the steamer, pronouncing it false in every particular. He was corroborated by another pilot, who was a witness to the departure of the vessel.

The tugboats *Yankee* and *Philip*, belonging to the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, were mentioned in the reports as having conveyed the troops on board the *Arago*. Captain HAZARD, of the former boat, was visited last evening by our reporter, and furnishes a new and authentic version of the sailing of the expedition.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HAZARD.

He says that he was coming up the Bay on Tuesday afternoon, when he was hailed by Mr. WATERS, of the Wrecking Company, from the Battery, and told to go to the foot of Spring-street, North River, and receive a cargo of passengers. He accordingly did so, and found about seventy-five men on the dock awaiting his arrival. They had no baggage, and were apparently very anxious to get away. The most of them talked Spanish, and behaved in a manner calculated to excite suspicion. After they came on board a man who acted as their leader requested the Captain to put them on board the steamer *Pierrot*, which was lying near Governor's Island. On the arrival of the tugboat at the latter vessel, a large assemblage of dark-complexioned men were discovered on her upper deck. About 125 of these were brought there by the tugboat *Yankee* from the foot of Eighth-street, North River. The steamship *Martha* was also reported to have conveyed men on board, including the leaders of the expedition. She was seen lying alongside the *Pierrot* by Captain HAZARD. The commander of the steamer, Captain GEORGE FLETCHER, in conversation with Captain HAZARD, divulged to him the existence of a large cargo of arms and ammunition in the hold of his vessel. He said that they were obtained from Governor's Island, and that he had them transferred by a tugboat to his vessel on Thursday last, the latter lying at Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, at that time. Captain HAZARD regarded this information as reliable. The organizer of the expedition is represented to be General DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, who has devoted his whole life to struggles for Cuban independence, besides engaging in numerous filibustering movements. In 1850 he fought against the Spaniards under LOPEZ, and he afterward participated with WALKER in his raid on Nicaragua. He is described as a man of medium height, spare build, long gray beard, and very dark and piercing eyes. After the *Pierrot* had received the men from the tugboat *Philip* she weighed anchor and stood out to sea. It was intimated to Captain HAZARD that she would land her passengers somewhere along the Cuban coast, and that they would subsequently unite with the insurgents. He was not made cognizant of this fact, however, until it was too late to be of use to the authorities here. The *Pierrot*, it is alleged, is owned by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and is regularly run between this City, Havana, New-Orleans and Galveston. The *Arago*, which left on Monday, is believed to be on her way to join a Peruvian squadron which is cruising out near New-Orleans. She was formerly owned by the North American Steamship Company, but was sold by them on the 28th of April to parties unknown, the Company giving a bill of sale in blank.

How the Spanish Minister Regards the New Movements—The Insurgents Pressed for Money.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

The Spanish Minister to this country has repeatedly, within the last four or five weeks, called the attention of the State Department to the fact that ships laden with guns and material of war have left United States ports under American colors, their ultimate destination being some obscure bay or harbor in the Island of Cuba. The American agents of the Cuban insurrection appear to have conducted their operations with the utmost discretion, and up to this time there has not been, so far as either our own or the Spanish authorities are aware, the slightest infraction of international law. The reports that large expeditions have either sailed or will sail in a short time are very greatly magnified. Some ten days ago, Colonel ROSSERS, the representative of the Spanish authorities here, waited on Secretary FISH and handed him a list of eight small vessels which recently left New-York with arms and ammunition. Said Colonel ROSSERS, "I know, Mr. Secretary, that I cannot complain of this. These vessels have cleared from New-York for Nassau where they hoist the English colors and watch a chance to slip across and land their cargoes. I merely bring you the list to assure you that I am correctly informed. In a few days we shall hear of either the landing of these vessels or of their capture by our gunboats." Colonel ROSSERS talked much more on the same subject, but at present there is no reason to apprehend any entanglement between the United States and Spain. A gentleman in high official position here expressed the opinion to-night that, on an average, about one vessel a week leaves New-York for Nassau, but the successes at the command of the revolutionary agents do not enable them to accomplish any more than this. There is not the slightest doubt that the United States authorities are anxious to maintain a strict neutrality, and will call the full force of the Government if necessary into operation to prevent a violation of the laws. No statute of the United States has been broken so far, and consequently no complaint has been made to the Executive. That the Cubans are hard pressed for money may be judged from another fact. Some weeks ago a prominent rifle manufacturer, a New-England man, was given a large order by the insurgent agents for breech-loading rifles. The order was promptly filled, the arms were packed in cases, but the manufacturers refuse to deliver them until their full value is paid. No information what ever official or unofficial has been received, at the State department to-day relative to Cuban affairs.

Senator Fenton "Sympathizes" with the Cubans.

The following letter, from Hon. R. E. FENTON, United States Senator from this State, was read at the Cuban meeting at Cooper Institute on the 4th inst.:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note on behalf of the Cuban Junta in the City of New-York, inviting me to address a meeting of Cuban patriots to-morrow evening. Being in the City but for a few days, pressure of personal engagements compels me to decline your courteous invitation. In my haste I must avoid an extended reply to your communication, but I cannot forbear to say that the people of the United States, having at one time been subject colonies of a European power, and having secured for themselves independence and self-government, always have and must heartily sympathize with every other people struggling for the same object and purpose. In so far, therefore, as is consistent with national law, treaty stipulations, and the observance of that good faith which concerns the honor of the United States, to keep inviolate toward all friendly nations, the Cubans now engaged in a contest for independence, nationality and self-government must have our earnest good-will and sympathy.

Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

RUFUS FORBES, Esq.

George Francis Train Demands the Seizure of the Cuban Expedition.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has sent the following dispatch to the President of the United States:

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1869.

The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Government stopped the Fenians on the Canadian frontier. I demand in the name of 1,000,000 Irish voters that you send a fast war-steamer to seize the Cuban filibuster which sailed yesterday.

The expedition is an English intrigue to checkmate Ireland's freedom. The Cuban mass meeting was a Tammany affair in English interest.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The Cuban Fair.

For more than a week a fair in aid of the Cuban revolutionists has been in progress at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. It is under the auspices of the "Junta Patriotica de Cubanas," and it is hoped that it will be kept open several weeks longer. The articles on exhibition are largely donations by wealthy Cuban families of this City. One Cuban family has contributed all the jewels owned by it, valued at $10,000, to be raffled off for the benefit of their struggling countrymen.

WASHINGTON.

The Pension Bureau—Changes and Reforms to be Introduced—The Mail Steamship Service—The Erie Railroad and the Mails.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The large part of the force of the Pension Bureau is being transferred from the Interior Department building proper to the four-story building of Judge WRIGHT on G-street, immediately opposite the north wing of the Patent Office. The Pension Office will occupy the first, third and fourth floors of this building, the second floor being occupied by the Department of Education. The force of the Pension Bureau, which has heretofore been cramped into a very small number of overcrowded rooms, whereby its efficiency has been largely decreased, will now expand into eighteen or twenty rooms, well ventilated and conveniently arranged, and it is expected that the several divisions will be enabled to make a decided impression upon the work on hand, which is largely in arrears. The office of the Commissioner, Chief Clerk and a few subordinates will remain in the Patent Office building. Commissioner VAN AERNAM has not yet made any changes in his force, and with the work as it now is, it is not likely that it will be reduced; but it will be weeded out under the tests of efficiency and loyalty as fast as it can be done. The new Commissioner, on his entry into office, finds the work largely behind, and, at the rate of progress heretofore, it will take five years to bring up. It is proposed, however, to introduce such changes and reforms as will vastly increase the rapidity of the disposition of the claims. The following is a statement of the business as it stood May 3:

Number of original applications for invalid pensions on desk, 34,847; number of applications for increase of invalid pensions under law of 1866, 9,817; number of original applications for widows' pensions on desk, 26,951; number of applications for increase of widows' pensions under law of 1866, 1,422; number of applications for arrears of pension, 344; total on desks, 69,361; number of claims recorded during April, 3,607; number of claims disposed of admitted and rejected during April, 3,516; excess of disposition over receipts, 109.

THE MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has replied to the proposition made by W. H. WEBB, Esq., with reference to a contract for mail steamship service, to the effect that he cannot entertain the proposition to contract for fifteen years, and that the only power that he now has is under the authority of existing law to contract for two years. The steamship interests consider it involving too much risk to contract for so brief a period, unless they can have a guarantee for ten years more; and as Mr. CRESWELL feels that he has no right to assume in advance what the action of Congress will be, it is probable that the subject will go over until Congress again meets. The object of the steamship men in bringing the matter up now was to try and save a year's time in the preparation of the ships; but this, it appears, cannot be aided by Executive action.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AND THE MAILS.

FISK, GOULD & Co., of the Erie Railway, having undertaken to manage everything else under the sun, have now attempted to relieve Mr. CRESWELL of his duties and manage the Post Office Department. JAY GOULD has notified the Postmaster-General that unless the Department increases the pay for the Erie Railroad service from $160,000 to $600,000, he shall refuse to carry the mails. The Postmaster-General has notified Mr. GOULD that this exorbitant demand cannot be acceded to. The pay now received by the Company is the same per mile per annum as received by the Central and other roads.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The Committee appointed by the recent Council of the Union League of America, which met in New-York to wait upon the President and heads of Departments and tender their congratulations, arrived here to-day and performed that duty. The Committee consisted of Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Ex-Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey; W. B. ALEXANDER, Esq., of New-York, and Major JAMES G. MCQUAID, of Philadelphia. They waited upon the President this morning and had a very cordial interview, after which they called successively upon all the heads of Departments, with all of whom they had very agreeable visits.

GENERAL THOMAS.

General GEO. H. THOMAS, who has been engaged on the Dyer Court-martial here for the past seven months, leaves to-morrow for Louisville, from whence he will proceed with Mrs. THOMAS to New-York. He will be joined by his staff at Omaha about the 28th of May, and they will then proceed to the General's new command on the Pacific coast. Mrs. THOMAS will remain at the East for the present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 5.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Governor WELLS, of Virginia, in his interview yesterday with President GRANT, obtained no satisfactory information as to the time the Constitution will be voted on in that State. This will not be determined until a thorough registration shall be completed, and General CANBY, who has not yet become entirely acquainted with the political situation, shall recommend the most convenient period for that purpose.

Major T. J. POWERS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Disbursing Clerk of the Register's Office of the Treasury Department, in place of Colonel J. P. BURNSIDE, who held the position under Register JAYNES.

Colonel GWIN, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed Third Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

Statement showing the condition of the lawful money reserve of the National Banks in New-York City at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

Liabilities to be Protected by Reserve.

Circulation outstanding		$24,698,897 00
Deposits viz.:		
Individuals	$187,422,836 04	
Certified checks	24,326,049 21	
Cashier's checks outstanding		
ing	1,966,666 00	213,715,552 27
Due to the United States		28,600 00
Due to national banks		53,897,606 11
Due to other banks and bankers		12,020,843 27
Gross amount of liabilities to be protected		$305,362,510 65

Deduct.

Due from national banks	$10,320,974 36
Due from other banks and bankers	2,321,477 76
Exchanges for clearing-house	155,000,974 23
Total	$167,643,426 35
Net amount of liabilities to be protected	$137,719,084 30
Amount required as reserve, 25 per cent. of net amount of liabilities	34,750,121 00
Proportion of reserve, which must consist of lawful money, and two-fifths of the reserve required	$13,700,048 00
Coin	1,992,555 21
Gold Treasury notes	3,420,000 00
Legal-tender notes	17,229,007 00
Three per cent. temporary loan certificates, stamped as Clearing-house certificates	15,300,000 00
Aggregate amount of lawful money on hand	$37,941,622 00
Three per cent. temporary loan certificates held in addition to the above	18,000,000 00
Total amount available for reserve	$55,941,622 00
Excess of lawful money held beyond the amount required by law	$7,051,501 00

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, May 5, 1869.

THE BANK REPORTS.

After all the reports of the national banks shall have been arranged and digested for a general abstract, the Comptroller of the Currency will issue a general circular of instruction with regard to the manner of making reports under the new law, which is differently understood by the banks, as is shown by the responses to the Comptroller's order of the 20th of April.

STAMPS REQUIRED ON TELEGRAM PAPER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that counter-blank No. 2 of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as now used by said Company, and found on the printed headings of their blanks for telegraphic messages, is, when filled up and signed by the sender and delivered to the Company, a contract, and as such requires a stamp of five cents. The counter-blank alluded to is as follows:

"To guard against mistakes the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraph back to the originating office. For repeating, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. And it is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times, the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of their lines or for errors in ciphers or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agents of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination. Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating the agreed amount of risk and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: One per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing. The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message."

PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and a delegation of the Philadelphia Union League, were at the Executive Mansion this morning, and had an interview with the President. A large number of persons thronged the ante-room during the forenoon, but very few obtained an audience.

OFFICIAL HOURS AT THE TREASURY.

Secretary BOUTWELL has rescinded the recent order closing the official duties of the clerical force of the Treasury at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the business hours will continue from 9 to 4 o'clock as heretofore.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed EMMA A. MCMACKIN, Postmistress at Salem, Ill., and JOHN A. TRAIL, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District.

MURDER OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

A telegram received at the War Department to-day from Austin, Texas, announces that Brevet Captain B. H. HARKNESS, First Lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed while in pursuit of deserters from the Thirty-eighth Infantry. The murderers were captured and confined in Fort Bliss.

THE EMBASSY TO STOCKHOLM.

Ex-Senator CARLISLE, of West Virginia, who was recently confirmed as Minister to Stockholm, but whose confirmation was subsequently reconsidered, had an interview with the President this afternoon.

CHIEF OF TREASURY DETECTIVES.

Colonel WM. P. WOOD, Chief of the detective force of the Treasury Department, having resigned, Major C. WHITELY, of Boston, has been appointed to the office.

RESIGNATION.

S. R. MIDDLETON, for twelve years past the Cashier of the Treasury, will resign on the 1st of June to go into the banking business.

NAVAL.

Professor Asaph Hall, now attached to the Naval Observatory here, has been ordered to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next. Mr. Joseph A. Rogers, a civilian, employed in the Hydrographic Office, has been assigned to special duty as assistant to Professor Hall. Commander W. E. Taylor has been ordered to command the Northern Division of the Pacific naval station, relieving his predecessor on the Oneida. Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Bridgman has been ordered to the Sabine. Assistant Surgeon W. A. Corwin has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Assistant Surgeon W. A. Corwin has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Commander D. B. Harmony has been detached from the command of the Profit and placed on waiting orders. The other officers of the Profit are also detached generally with orders. Master Gunner Converse and R. I. Amory, of that ship, are ordered to this City for examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Jewett is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Sabine. Surgeon George Peck is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Sabine.

The Coal Miners' Suspension.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

The suspension must last two months or more before it can interrupt the regular delivery of coal to the New-York markets, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which has half a million tons lying on their Honesdale dock. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has large docks for the sale of its coal in New-York, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, &c. Other great companies are probably pursuing the same policy.

The companies have not given any signs whatever that they are opposed to the suspension movement, and they will probably realize enormous sums by the rise in the price of their coal now in market.

The suspension is a mere matter of fancy on the part of the miners, there being no present difficulty between them and the companies. At the Hazleton Convention they claimed that some abstruse subject might yet involve them in difficulty, and they proposed to settle all apprehended difficulties when there was no great emergency upon them. It appears to be a sort of boys' play with them. They have money enough to live on for a time, and want a vacation, and are going to have it. They may also, by way of diversion, have a few riots, and make the State some trouble and expense before they go to work again. It is fortunate for coal consumers that they chose the Summer season to suspend mining operations, as no great necessity for coal is likely to arise for some months.

TELEGRAMS.

The Mayor of Cork to be Removed from the Justices' Bench.

Acquittal of Chaloner for the Murder of Ensign Whitaker.

Inauguration of the New Governor of Connecticut.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recent Fenian Demonstration at Cork—The Mayor to be Removed from the Commission of the Peace.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. SULLIVAN, the Attorney-General for Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill to disable the present Mayor of the City of Cork from acting as a Magistrate. Mr. SULLIVAN proceeded to give the reason for the introduction of the bill. He gave a history of the disloyal conduct of the Mayor up to its culmination in the inflammatory language used at the dinner recently given in Cork to WARREN and COSTELLO, and said, that after much consideration the Government had come to the conclusion that the present step was advisable. Several members deprecated the course of the Government as a stretch of constitutional power, an ordinary action at law being open to it for a remedy.

Sir JOHN GRAY, member for Kilkenny, and Mr. MAGUIRE, member for Cork, urged the necessity of giving the Mayor full opportunity for meeting the charges made against him. They complained that the action of the Government was based only on newspaper reports.

Mr. DISRAELI deprecated as imprudent the release of the Fenian prisoners. If action for seditious language had been taken earlier, the present step would not have become necessary. He would not oppose the introduction of the bill; but urged the House to consider well the step proposed and the constitutional questions involved.

Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, assured the House that every facility would be given the Mayor and his friends to reply. The Government would take care not to give any ground for complaints of injustice in the management of Irish affairs. He intimated that they intended to propose the appointment of a commission to investigate the conduct of the Police in the late disturbance at Londonderry. After further remarks from Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY in support of the measure, leave to introduce the bill was granted, and it was read for the first time. It was ordered that a copy of the bill and a notice of its second reading be served on the Mayor of Cork.

The Press on the Alabama Claims—Death of Chief Justice Lefroy.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.

The London *Times* this morning has another leading article on the *Alabama* Treaty, recently rejected by the United States Senate. The writer sharply criticises the speech of Senator SUMNER, and concludes as follows: "The question is one of law, and not of feeling. It remains to be shown that Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries."

Right Hon. THOMAS LEFROY, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died yesterday, at the advanced age of 92.

The Chester Meeting.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.

The great event of the Chester Meeting came off to-day, viz.: The race for the Tradesman's Plate, more popularly known as the Chester Cup. The race was for 200 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; penalties and allowances; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sovereigns toward the expenses of the course; two miles and a quarter; 195 subscribers.

The Winner was *Knight of the Garter*, who carried the top weight, 124 pounds, and who beat the next horse, *St. Mungo*, carrying 86 pounds, by four lengths.

Lord Calthorpe's br. h. Knight of the Garter, by Prince Minister, out of Rose Bonheur, 5 years, 124 pounds.....1
Mr. Merry's br. c. St. Mungo, by St. Albans, out of Crucible, 3 years, 86 pounds.....2
Mr. G. Bennett's b. h. Dolly, by Daniel O'Rourke, out of Highflyer's dam, aged, 111 pounds.....3

Twelve ran. The betting before the race was 7 to 1 against *Knight of the Garter*, 10 to 1 against *St. Mungo*, and 18 to 1 against *Dolly*.

The great Chester Produce Stakes of ten sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added by the Grand Stand proprietors, for two-years old, the produce of mares covered in 1866; colts, 122 pounds; fillies, 119 pounds; those by untried sires, or from mares which (at entry) never bred a winner, allowed 3 pounds, both 5 pounds; winners of a 100 sovereign stake, 3 pounds, twice, or one of 200 sovereigns, 7 pounds extra; the winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward expenses; three-quarters of a mile; sixteen subscribers.

Lord Stamford's b. f., by Lambton, out of Little Lady, 125 lbs.....1
Mr. Saxon's b. f., by Defender, out of Amazonian, 127 lbs.....2
Mr. Fulke's ch. c. The Little Drum, by Rataplan, out of Idle Girl, 125 lbs.....3

Four ran. The betting before the race was even on the winner; ten to one against *Defender*, and two to one against *The Little Drum*.

SPAIN.

The Seizure of the *Mary Lowell*—No Claim in the Case Made Upon Spain.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 5.

The Spanish journals maintain that the capture of the brig *Mary Lowell* was a legal act, and they deny that the British Government, at the instance of the United States, has made any demand on Spain for the restitution of the vessel.

SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA and his friends demand the establishment of a Dictatorship. It is believed that General PRIM is not unfavorable to the scheme.

ITALY.

Resignation of the Ministry.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 5.

The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King. MENABREA is engaged in forming a new Cabinet.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Deputies to Receive Pay.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 5.

The North German Parliament has passed a resolution in favor of providing for the payment of Deputies. The resolution was strongly opposed by the Federal Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Government Currency Question—Acquittal of Chaloner of the Murder of Ensign Whitaker—The Vacant Bishopric of Montreal.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, May 5.

A deputation of bankers have had a conference with Hon. JNO. ROSS, Finance Minister, in regard to the Government Currency question. A series of resolutions were read, the purport of which was that the circulation ought to be preserved on its present basis, and that the bank charters ought to be renewed with certain amendments calculated to give greater security to note holders and depositors. These amendments had been agreed to by nearly all the bankers of the Dominion. Mr. ROSS said he was not able to enter into a statement of his intentions, but would be prepared after the budget was disposed of to discuss the matter. The bankers replied that they had no doubt they would be able to meet the views of the Government, provided they were still permitted the privilege of issuing notes as at present.

The trial for murder of M. J. CHALONER, who shot Ensign WHITAKER for ordering his sister, terminated last night. The jury was locked up until this morning, when they rendered a verdict of "not guilty." An attempt was made by the dense crowd of persons in the Court-room to mark their approbation of the result, but the demonstration was quickly put down. CHALONER was loudly cheered outside the Court-house.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 5.

JAMES MORRISON & Co., retail dry goods dealers, have suspended. It is estimated that their liabilities are $125,000.

Speculation is again commencing about the election of a bishop here. Dr. BALCH's nomination is talked of.

An interesting discovery connected with the early history of Canada has just been made by the Abbé LOVERDIERE, of the Quebec Seminary. It is the site and part of the foundation of the Chapel of Notre Dame de Recouvérance, built by SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN after his return from France, in 1633.

CUBA.

Advices from Admiral Hoff—"All quiet" in Cuba—The Political Prisoners en route to Fernando Po.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

Rear-Admiral HOFF advises the Navy Department under date of Havana, April 27, on board his flagship, the *Contoocook*, of his arrival at that place on the 26th of April, from a short cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. He reports political matters in Cuba exceedingly quiet. A large expedition, supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vessels, recently attempted to land men and arms for the Cubans on the south side of the Western Department, near a place known as Pinair del Rio. The Spanish Admiral had left Havana in his flagship, accompanied by several other vessels, in search of the party, but no news had yet been received from him. The transport having on board the political prisoners that left about a month ago, and which was supposed to have sailed for Fernando Po, has put into St. John's, Porto Rico, for repairs, and the Captain-General of that island has determined to send some of the passengers to the Canaries and the remainder to Cadiz. Both Cubans and Spaniards seem to be exceedingly quiet, and there have been no successes recently on either side. Nothing can be heard of the movements at present; but Admiral HOFF states that he would continue to keep the Department informed of the facts and rumors that came to his knowledge, by every opportunity.

The Republican Constitution for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

The Cuban Constitution for a republican form of government was prepared in this city in the interests of the insurgents, and has been or will be presented for their consideration. The framers acted upon the assumption that the Cubans will achieve their independence of Spain, and, as in the case of Texas, seek annexation to the United States. The Constitution provides for the creation of one or more States in the Island of Cuba.

Burning of Plantations—Execution of Insurgents.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 5.

The insurgents are burning the plantations again around Sagua la Grande, Remedios and Santiago de Cuba. Several insurgents have recently been executed at Santiago and Bayamo.

The steamer from St. Thomas brought back twenty seamen of the crews of the Peruvian monitors. They will be sent to New-Orleans tomorrow by the American Consul-General.

The British gunboat *Favorite* arrived here yesterday and took on board four sailors who were captured by the Spaniards on board the brig *Mary Lowell*, and had since been confined in jail here. She sailed this evening for Nassau.

The steamer *Cuba* sailed yesterday for Baltimore.

HAYTI.

Reported Successes of the Revolutionists—The Peruvian Monitors.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 5.

News from Hayti to the 23d ult. has been received. The blockade of Aux Cayes had been raised. The revolutionists were gaining ground in the South. DOMINGUEZ had recaptured the town of Torbeck and Port Salut. News had reached St. Thomas from St. Domingo through rebel channels that the troops of President BAEZ had been defeated in a pitched battle, and that the revolutionists under CABRAL were advancing.

The French steamer from St. Thomas, May 1, reports that the two Peruvian monitors were still in port.

The brig *Macdonald*, from Kingston for Philadelphia, with a cargo of logwood, was wrecked. The crew were saved.

Indian Affairs on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, May 5.

The *Republican* learns that Indian matters continue unsettled in the Southern District of the Indian territory. The warriors are dissatisfied, in consequence of the failure of the Government agents to furnish the supplies stipulated for. Tall Bull, Chief of the Dog Soldiers, has already gone north of the Arkansas River, and is only waiting for the grass in order to renew hostilities. Forty lodges of Arrapahoes, and half of the Kiowas, under old Sauk and Spotted Wolf, are still on the Red River and the borders of Texas, joining their forces with about 150 lodges of Comanches, all of whom refuse terms of peace. VINCENT COLLYER, of New-York City, left on the 18th ult. for the Navajoe country in New-Mexico. He is making the tour of the Indian country in the interest of the Humanitarian Society of New-York. Contracts have been let for making ground for the establishment of farms for all the friendly tribes and bands; houses are in process of erection for the chiefs. Seeds and farmer implements will be furnished to them, and every facility given to those who are disposed to adopt habits of civilization.

Affairs in Gen. Sheridan's Command.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, May 5.

The following orders have been received at General SHERIDAN's headquarters:

Commanding officers of posts requiring peculiar forts built by the Engineer Department will permit no photograph or other views of the same to be taken without permission of General AMES, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, has ordered Tax Collectors, where the offices have been vacated under the resolution of Congress passed Feb. 16, 1869, to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State, a detailed account of all state taxes collected by them for the year 1868. By order of the War Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. WOLVERTON is relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota for assignment.

Heavy Diamond Robbery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, May 5.

The jewelry store of GILES' BROTHERS was robbed of $6,000 worth of diamonds yesterday afternoon. The men went into the store together and asked to see some spoons, and while the clerk's attention was directed to another part of the store the men seized the diamonds and got away. No traces of the thieves have been discovered.

Episcopal Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, May 5.

The seventy-ninth annual session of the Massachusetts Episcopal Diocesan Convention assembled in this city to-day, Bishop EASTBURN presiding. Nearly all the parishes in the State were represented by pastors and lay delegates. The Bishop, in his address, reported 851 confirmations and seven deacons and two priests ordained in the diocese during the year. The reports of the churches and charitable societies show a good degree of prosperity and permanent growth. The session continues to-morrow.

CONNECTICUT.

Inauguration of the Governor—Grand Military Display—The Governor's Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, May 5.

The inauguration of Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL as Governor of Connecticut occurred to-day. The weather was brilliant and beautiful and the streets were crowded with people from all parts of the State. Governor JEWELL received the military in the Park at 12:30 o'clock, and reviewed them in the usual manner. A procession was then formed, which is considered the finest ever witnessed in this city. Governor WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, and staff, participated in the ceremonies, as did also Ex-Governors BUCKINGHAM, TOUCEY, ENGLISH and HAWLEY. The number of military present was about 2,000. The inauguration occurred at the State-house at 3 o'clock, when the Governor read his message.

After alluding briefly to the position of the nation the Governor proceeded at once to discuss the affairs of the State. He announced that the State debt has been reduced $249,344 61 during the past year, and at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was $5,974,992 10. A good portion of the reduction, however, was due to the collection of moneys from two banks which were used on a claim of State interest in stock and accrued dividends. The actual excess of receipts over expenditures was $96,652 72. There are war claims still outstanding against the General Government to the amount of $200,000. The School fund is $1,046,159 71, of which nearly a million and one-half is loaned in this State on bond and mortgage at six per cent. The number of children in the State, between the ages of four and sixteen, is 124,032—an increase of only 428 over the year previous. Only five of the old State banks remain, all others having become National institutions. Fifty-five savings banks in the State have an aggregate deposit of nearly $62,000,000. The increase of deposits during last year was over $5,000,000, which is equal to four-fifths of the entire debt of the State, and indicates rapidly increasing wealth. Reference is made to the large insurance capital of the State and regret expressed at the unfriendly legislation of other States. If further legislation here is needed for protection, favorable consideration was recommended. There are fifty-nine fire and thirty-two life companies of other States doing business in Connecticut. The humane institutions of the State are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The State Hospital has 238 patients; reform schools, 244; schools for imbeciles, 30; deaf and dumb asylum, 270. The total receipts for school purposes during the year were $1,045,290 71, showing a deficiency of about $90,000 to be provided by future taxation. The Governor recommended the reopening of the Normal School, closed two years ago, with the addition either there or to the Scientific School, New-Haven, of a Polytechnic Institute for theoretical and practical instruction to young men who desire to become machinists, artisans, civil engineers, &c., and to young women for the many practical arts in which they may become skilled. Special attention was called to the importance of furnishing to women such educational facilities as will better fit them for the industrial pursuits which, the Governor asserts, the true progress of the times is opening to them. The military force of the State consists of 159 officers and 2,661 men. The entire number of men in the State available for military duty is 93,186. The total births during the year were 13,449, and deaths 7,549—being the largest annual gain ever shown. The State Prison has 128 convicts, or eight less than last year. Of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, Mr. JEWELL said: "When it becomes part of our Constitution the controversies which it involves will have been settled, and justice will be done to a race, both of which results are desirable and are called for by every consideration of sound public policy. I trust the amendment will be promptly ratified." The temperance question was referred to the Legislature without recommendation. It was recommended that the legal rate of interest be advanced to seven per cent., he believing that the change would be beneficial to borrowers. The presence Divorce laws of the State are loose, and the Governor suggests that no decree of divorce shall take effect till one year after it is granted. The rights of women are alluded to, and the Legislature is called upon to favorably consider "such an amendment of our laws as will secure to a married woman all her property, with the full control of it during her married life, and free from liability for any debts except those contracted by herself or for which she has voluntarily made herself responsible, with the same right on the part of her husband to an interest in her property on his surviving her that she now has, or that it may be hereafter given him by law." An important change was urged from annual to biennial elections, and that the Legislature should meet in Winter instead of Summer. And in closing, the Governor opposed the practice of voting extra compensation to officers who have discharged only their regular and appropriate duties, and asked that the public funds may be used in no other than a strictly legitimate manner.

After the ceremonies, Governor JEWELL entertained at his residence, Governor CLAFLIN and staff, the State officers, and many other prominent gentlemen.

The State Temperance Alliance of Massachusetts and its President.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, May 5.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution 22 against 21, requesting WILLIAM B. SPOONER to resign the Presidency of the organization. An excited discussion preceded the vote. This action was in consequence of SPOONER favoring the exemption of cider and lager from the Prohibitory law.

The coliseum for the National Peace Jubilee is to be elaborately decorated from original designs emblematical of peace, music and harmony, appropriate insignia of the several States, together with portraits of eminent musical composers. Its construction is rapidly progressing.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, May 5.

The second day's racing over the Nashville Blood-Horse Association's Course took place to-day. The attendance was large, and the weather during the first race fine, but during the second race rain set in, but not enough to mar the pleasure of the sport.

The first race—The Merchants' Stake—was for all ages, two-mile heats; subscription $50, play or pay, the Association adding $750. The following is a summary:

A. Buford's b. c. Greenland, by Lexington, dam Tennessee Maid, 4 years old.....1 1
S. Leonard's ch. f. Ody

SOUTH AMERICA.

Improvements in Buenos Ayres—Fort Scenes—Difficulties in San Juan—War News—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

The President, SARMIENTO, is inaugurating improvements faster than his enemies feared. He intends to form a system of telegraphs, one line of which will begin at Rosario and pass through two towns on its way to Santa Fé, the capital of the Province of Santa Fé, then cross the River Paraná to the City of Paraná, capital of the Province of Entre Rios, and then go through five towns to the capital of the Province of Corrientes. Another, taking a different direction, will connect the City of Paraná with its towns on the other side of the Province. The 17th of this month is the limit of the time during which proposals will be received. In the fulfillment of this project we may look for the commercial prosperity and the political quiet of these Provinces. Another most important undertaking approved by the Government is the construction of docks and a port for this city. To appreciate the excellence of this project, one should come here as Captain of a vessel or owner of cargo. The stranger sees his ship anchored six or eight miles off the shore, because the water is too shallow for a loaded vessel to approach any nearer. If there comes a pampero wind she might be driven helplessly on the sunken wrecks that crowd the harbor and there perish, or she might get caught on one of the sand banks which lie in wait for the unwary. When she is unloaded her cargo is transferred to boats which are manned by people who think everything taken on board a lighter belongs to lightermen. Where the baskets of wine, boxes of fruit and cases of oysters go to, when they disappear, is an unsolved problem, unless it is where the good lightermen themselves go. If goods and owner escape being wet through they are brought up to the mole stairs, if the tide is well up; if not, they are tumbled into a cart, and in that the boxes are well soaked and the passengers likewise, while the horses, seemingly all under water but their ears, flounder about, sometimes before the cart, sometimes behind it, threatening, with every gyration, to pitch the inexperienced and terrified inmates into the dirty water. How this filthy estuary can ever be spoken of as the River of Silver nobody can divine.

There is a very characteristic quarrel going on in San Juan. SARMIENTO's native Province. An election had been carried by a majority of thirteen against a minority of twelve, the latter including the Governor and his Ministers. Finding themselves outvoted, they stayed away systematically, that there might be no legal quorum. Upon this the thirteen voted themselves a legal quorum, and, being charged with sedition, were thrown into prison. The national Government sent a Commissioner, who liberated them and left. No sooner was he gone than the Provincial Government issued a decree declaring all the acts of the Government and Legislature invalid, and ordered the national troops to leave the Province. Whereupon SARMIENTO ordered the troops to enforce obedience to the acts of the reinstated Legislature. A very pretty quarrel, just as it stands.

The Brazilian officers of note are suffering from their campaign. OSORIO still suffers from his wounds. Admiral IGNACIO has just died of dysentery. Marshal CAXIAS is dying of consumption. LOPEZ is still among the mountains, at a place called Piribébé. He has collected 7,000 men, who are not very well armed. His raiding parties traverse the whole country, and commit atrocious cruelties on the starving and naked inhabitants who wish to return to Asuncion. The Brazilian army is still there, but no longer inactive. A force of 10,000 men, partly Brazilian and partly Argentine, is preparing to hunt LOPEZ out of his retreat. Hunted to the bells and amateur theatre is he, if we leave the sea exceptions of the Paraguayan navy out of the account. The Queen dress of the Paraguayan women is said to be a red satin, with scarcely a solid mesh. Shoes are omitted. In this costume the *demi-monde* grace the army balls. Many respectable Paraguayans have united to name a new President, and to beseech the support of foreign bayonets. But the Allies probably have other views.

A. A. M.

UTAH.

The Mormon General Conference—Missionaries for Europe—The Co-operation Enterprise—The Town of Ogden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, April 22, 1869.

The Mormon General Conference, which occurred on the 6th, 7th and 8th of the present month, was one of the largest ever held in this city. The attendance increased from the beginning to the end, when there were probably 8,000 people present. The most material business that transpired during the Conference was the appointment of 45 missionaries, mostly to England, a few to Denmark and other European countries, and one or more to South America, to preach the Mormon gospel to the benighted heathen of those distant lands; and the appointment of JOHN W. YOUNG, son of BRIGHAM YOUNG, as President of the Salt Lake City "Stake of Zion," in place of DANIEL SPENCER, deceased. This latter appointment seemed to take most of the Mormon people by surprise, as they evidently were thinking that a very different person would be chosen for that position.

Some of the missionaries have already started on their journey, and most of the others expect to start within the next two months. Mormon missions generally last from about five years down, but two or three years is as common a period as any other. Among the Mormon Elders lately gone East is ORSON PRATT, who has been spending much time in transcribing the "Book of Mormon" into the characters of the Deseret Alphabet, and has now gone to New-York for the purpose of having that curious work published in type of the characters named. The substitution of the Deseret for the Roman character appears to be a pet project with some persons, but it is not very popular with the masses of the community, who seem to be more interested in procuring a sufficiency of bread, and fuel and clothing, than in philological or phonetic reform.

The great subject expatiated upon at the Conference was that of co-operation, which of late has made considerable progress in the Territory, especially with reference to mercantile matters, and in connection with the policy of Mormons purchasing of Mormons, instead of other people. The objects intended in these moves appear to be to squeeze out Gentile control of mercantile matters here, to check and reduce "importations" of merchandise to the minimum, and to make the community, both agricultural and manufacturing, self-sustaining as far as possible. The result of the movement so far has been a remarkable dullness in all kinds of business, with little prospect of improvement at present. Probably there is not much more than half the business done in the city now that there was in the middle of the Winter. But Ogden may have taken a share of it.

Speaking of Ogden reminds me that it is the place now most favorably regarded as destined to be the railroad town in this valley. Corinne was very loudly boasted of a little time back, but the purchase by the Central Pacific of the Union Pacific grade and road west of Ogden has operated rather as a damper on Corinne, and many of the "Corinne-crazy" are now disposed to abate their expectations somewhat in favor of Ogden. The prevailing opinion now is that Ogden is the place. It is very considerable to have it settled that somewhere is to be the central point of importance on the road, at last, and if Ogden, why so be it.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, DANIEL H. WELLS, Editor CANNON of the *Deseret News*, and a number of others, have gone on a tour through the southern settlements and possibly as far as the Colorado River, in which direction it has recently been rumored that settlements would be pushed. A journey of that kind and distance usually consumes about a month. If so, BRIGHAM will hardly be back in time for the opening of the Pacific Railroad, which may happen any day after two weeks hence, if all shall go on well.

The *Reporter* has closed out in this city, removed to Corinne, and reappeared, hailing from that city. The Ogden *Times* has not yet had birth. When it will have, does not yet appear to be definitely settled. Indeed, there is some rumor again of the removal of the *Telegraph* from this city to Ogden. The first number of the new volume of the *Utah Magazine* is still in embryo, but will probably be issued in a few days, enlarged and improved. In all probability the Rio Virgen *Times*, a weekly, published at St. George, in the southern part of the Territory, will not be continued beyond the current year.

The telegraphic report that the Union Pacific Company had disposed of their first mortgage bonds to Boston capitalists, realizing sufficient available means to pay off floating debts, and finish and equip the road, was received with joy here by many people, as there has been considerable complaining of backwardness of the Company in paying for work done, and many of the workers have been much harassed through that alleged backwardness. Now, however, that available funds have been realized by the Company, there is probability that these floating debts will be speedily liquidated. This would help many people hereabout, and would revivify business, which, by the by, has been in a rather stagnant condition of late.

During the past few days Winter has returned and prevailed in this valley, for the snow storms have been frequent and the wind has been boisterous. A day's hot sun, however, will send the snow away.

Miss WESTGATE and Mr. J. A. HERRN closed their engagement at the theatre on Saturday last with a rather jolly time. FANNY MORGAN PHELPS is the special attraction this week, but she does not have such good success as WESTGATE and HERRN. The weather, however, this week has been very unfavorable to theatricals, the streets having been too slushy for tolerable perambulation. Miss ANNIE LOCKHART still continues on the Salt Lake boards, and wears very well indeed. Her acting is much esteemed, and the probability is that she will not depart hence early.

Some of the more fiery of the "Gentiles" of Corinne and other places in the Territory have united in a telegram to President GRANT, requesting him to appoint General CONNOR Governor of Utah. Such an appointment would be regarded by the Mormon portion of the population, which includes the vast majority, as a direct act of hostility, as they despise General CONNOR and regard him as their deadly enemy.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Excitement in the Pierrepont House—Two Tenement-Houses Destroyed—Losses and Insurance.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the Pierrepont House, in Montague-street, became the scene of much wild confusion. It appears that smoke was found issuing in unusual volume from the basement, and it was ascertained that by reason of a defective flue an oven had communicated fire to some of its immediate surroundings. Steps were promptly taken to alarm the guests of the house, some of whom ran out of the premises in their night-clothes, and took refuge in neighboring houses. Most of them, however, were persuaded to take time to dress, as the danger was, at least, not immediate, the alarm having been given merely as a precaution. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage to the building and furniture amounted to about $600, fully covered by insurance in various companies.

About the same time a fire took place in the boiler-room of the Central Elevator, in Furman-street, the property of JOHN BUCKINGHAM. The damage amounted to about $300; fully insured.

About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon two tenement-houses, situated in an alley running from Charles to York-street, between Gold and Prospect streets, were totally destroyed, and their occupants rendered homeless. The circumstances under which the fire occurred were of a very peculiar character. It appears that two little girls, EMMA BROWN and ISABELLA WARREN, were playing in an upper room of a house in the rear of No. 106 Gold-street, when one of them lighted a chip and threw it over the window. It fell upon a load of hay, which a farmer was delivering at an adjacent stable; the hay caught fire, and the farmer was glad enough to be able to release his team from danger, as the flames were too powerful for him to extinguish. The burning hay communicated fire to the stable and five frame tenement-houses, two of which were destroyed. The losses were as follows: A frame stable in rear of No. 106 Gold-street, owned by W. W. HALACK; loss, $600; partially insured, in the Phœnix Company. The loss on the harnesses and stock, belonging to JOHN MCLAREN, is about $150; no insurance. The two frame two-story houses in the rear of No. 104 Gold-street, owned by HENRY BRAHY, were destroyed. The value of one of them was not stated. There was no insurance on it. On the other the damage sustained is set down at $500; insured. The losses of the occupants amount to $650, on which there is no insurance. The two story-frame house in rear of No. 106 Gold-street, owned and occupied by MRS. MARGARET WRIGHT, sustained damage to the amount of $1,800; insured in the Hamilton Company for $700. The two-story frame house in rear of No. 159 York-street, owned by JOHN WISTER, was damaged to the amount of $300. The occupants lost $100 worth of furniture; no insurance. The three-story frame house in rear of No. 27 Clarkson-street, owned by FOSTER PETIT, was damaged to the amount of $600, probably insured. The occupants lost $100 in furniture; no insurance.

The Twenty-Third-Street and Jersey City Ferry—Trial Trip of the Jay Gould.

The new ferry of the Erie Railroad Company, from Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was formally opened yesterday, and hereafter boats will run from each side every twenty minutes.

Yesterday, at 10 A. M. the new ferry-boat *Jay Gould*, with several of the directors of the Railroad and a number of other gentlemen on board, left the foot of Chambers-street, and proceeded for some distance up the river, with colors flying and the brass band, which had been provided for the occasion, playing airs from "Genevieve" and "Le Grande Duchesse." The *Jay Gould*, which was launched a few weeks ago, is 175 feet in length, being about 30 feet shorter than the boats now used on the Pavonia Ferry. Her engines are very powerful, and, on the trip yesterday, worked smoothly. The hull of the boat is well and strongly built, and she is amply provided with life-preservers and lifeboats. The cabins are wainscotted with alternate strips of oak and walnut, the ceilings being painted in lavender, relieved by rose and green mouldings. In the gentlemen's cabin, expectoration has been provided for by letting pewter spittoons into the floor of the cabin near each seat. In all other respects the new boat resembles the others now in use by the Company.

It is intended to run the *Jay Gould* in connection with the *Onalaska* and a new boat now nearly completed, but which will probably be put on during the Summer. After the Gould had made her trial trip yesterday the ferry was thrown open to the public free, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege. The new ferry will prove a great accommodation to persons living in Jersey, and having to transact business up town.

Coroners' Cases.

ELIZA HETZEL, a domestic employed at No. 229 East Forty-seventh-street, was found lying in the coal cellar of those premises yesterday morning, where she had given birth to a male child, which, when found, was dead. As traces of violence were discovered on the neck and throat of the infant, suspicion was naturally entertained that death had been the result of violence at the hands of the mother. Officer AILE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was called in and arrested ELIZA, and took her to Bellevue Hospital, where she will be detained until Coroner KEENAN can make an investigation. The woman stated that she had no intention of taking the child's life.

On Saturday last JOHN LAHAN, a laborer, a native of Ireland, aged 24 years of age, sustained a fracture of the left leg and internal injuries at a severe nature, in Eighth-avenue, by being crushed by a truck. He lingered at the St. Luke's Hospital until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner ROLLINS also held an inquest yesterday, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the remains of a man named MCDONALD, who had a leg crushed a few days ago on board a ship where he was employed in making some repairs. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of DAVID TEGLAN, the little boy who was run over and killed by a Seventh-avenue car on Tuesday, as previously detailed. As the jury were satisfied from the evidence that the occurrence was an accidental one, they exonerated the car-driver, and he was released.

THOMAS BAKER, aged ten years, was accidentally killed yesterday, at No. 14 Clarkson-street, by being caught beneath a wall while he was at play in the neighborhood. The remains were taken to the parent's residence, No. 326 Hudson-street, where an inquest will be held today by Coroner ROLLINS.

Extensive Larceny by a Servant.

LOUIS BEND, of No. 195 Grand-street, caused the arrest of MARY BEND, on a charge of larceny and she was duly arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday. The complainant stated that the accused had been in his employ as a domestic servant, and had on the 3d ult. left his premises and employ before her month had expired, without any previous warning; that just before her departure MARY was seen by complainant's friend, HENRY PHILLIPS, in the room where had been left a gold watch and chain, valued at $65, and $200 worth of wearing apparel. As the property had been missed soon after MARY's suspicious departure, she was searched for, and, on being taken into custody was found in possession of a portion of the plunder. The Magistrate committed her for trial. She is a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, and resides at No. 21 Cherry-street. As bail was not forthcoming she was locked up.

THE CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION.

The Work Well Under Way—The Street to be Opened to the Battery by September Next.

The demolition of the buildings, the removal of which is necessary in order to carry out the widening and extension of Church-street, is going on rapidly. The proposed improvement will extend Church-street from Vesey to Morris streets; the width of the new thoroughfare between these points is to be eighty feet. The first action taken in relation to this extension was in October, 1864, when the Common Council determined to make the improvement. This determination was opposed by property owners on the line of the new street, but the action of the corporation was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court. Commissioners were then appointed to make the awards for property taken by the City, and their report being confirmed the opening was fixed March 1, 1869. The sum total of these awards is $2,807,804, payment of which is to be made July 1, 1869. On the 17th of April the buildings on the property taken were sold at public auction, thirty days' time being given the purchasers to effect their removal. These buildings are on Fulton, Dey, Courtland, Liberty and Cedar streets—thirty-five in all, and now occupy what is to be the carriage-way of the new thoroughfare. Besides these, however, there are many others in Trinity-alley, including the United States public stores and Public School No. 38, which are to have forty-seven feet taken of them in order to bring the street to an uniform width. The highest award made for property taken is to the heirs of the estate of JAMES BOORMAN, who take $203,240 under the Commissioners' report. The amount awarded to "unknown owners" is $173,022. The business of the appraiser's department and the United States public stores in Trinity-alley will be carried on there for the present, although the contracted dimensions of the Government building here, consequent on the widening of the new street, will doubtless necessitate a removal of the business, ere long, to some more commodious locality. When the removal of the buildings on the line of the proposed street shall have been effected, the Common Council will advertise for proposals for grading and paving, and the improvement will be speedily pushed forward to completion. It is the intention of the authorities to have the new street ready for travel by the first of September, if possible.

Mayor's Office.

Marshal TOOKER yesterday received a letter from WILLIAM F. DERING, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in which the latter says that Messrs. GURMERIDGE & Co., of No. 69 Wall-street, this City, offered to sell him "exact copies of genuine United States Treasury notes, made by men skilled in the art." The packages, they said, represented over $600 each, which they offered for $15.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago "GURMERIDGE & CO." fell into the hands of Superintendent KENNEDY, who ascertained that "the exact copies of genuine United States Treasury notes" offered by GURMERIDGE & Co. were the copper-plates stolen from the United States Treasury Department some time ago as specimens, and which can be purchased at any stationers for $1. The notes are, of course, unsigned, and are marked "canceled." Mr. KENNEDY was of the opinion that Messrs. GURMERIDGE & Co. had managed to keep within the law, and that whatever their intentions might be their acts were not punishable.

Mr. J. C. LACKNER told the old story that he had been swindled out of $4 50 by a gift-enterprise firm at No. 178 Broadway, by the old plan of "certificates." The money was recovered and returned to Mr. LACKNER.

The German Emigrant Society.

The directors of the German (Emigrant) Society held a meeting at their office, No. 12 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. BESSMURE occupied the chair. From the reports submitted it appeared that of 27,543 emigrants landed at this port during the past month, 11,229 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. During the corresponding period of last year, 7,076 Germans landed at this port; in April, 1867, 9,920; in 1866, 9,160; in 1865, 8,073; in 1864, 2,051. Of the whole number of immigrants landed at this port during the month of January, numbering 31,258, 25,740 were Germans. During the twelve months period of last year, 41,121 immigrants arrived at this port, of whom 17,919 were Germans. The Relief Committee, during the past month, expended $736 in aid of needy immigrants, and $500 was appropriated for the same purpose. The Treasurer reported a balance of $4,978 in the Treasury. The assets of the Society, which has been in existence since 1854, amount to $66,000.

Felonious Assaults.

CHARLES S. CAMBRIDGE, a marine in the United States service, now stationed at the Brooklyn Barracks, caused the arrest of WILLIAM SUFFLE, a boatman, aged 30, and a native of Ireland. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, by Officer CONNOR, of the Fourth Ward Police, the complainant stated that he had been outrageously assaulted and beaten by the accused, who had also stabbed him with a knife, all without provocation. SUFFLE admitted his guilt, and was fully committed in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of No. 131 Division-street, aged 26, a native of New-York, and a barkeeper, was also arrested yesterday on a charge of felonious assault and battery. It appears that the prisoner became involved in a quarrel at the saloon No. 50 Jersey-street, with JAMES O'BRIEN, of No. 59 Vandewater-street, when he drew a revolver and discharged one of the chambers at O'KEEFE. The bullet took effect in the leg of the complainant, causing a severe and painful wound. Although PHILLIPS claimed to have used the weapon in self-defense, he was committed for trial and locked up in default of $2,000 bail. The precise nature of the quarrel did not transpire.

Mortuary Statistics.

From the report of Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS it appears that during the week ending on Saturday last, there were 477 deaths in New-York and 161 in Brooklyn; 108 (or 22.64 per cent.) of the deaths in New-York occurred among infants under 1 year of age, and 233 (49.85 per cent. of total) occurred in children under 5 years of age. These ages in Brooklyn gave 28.57 per cent. and 42.80 per cent., respectively, of the total mortality. Measles and scarlatina are charged with 43 death in New-York, and with 16 in Brooklyn. Coroners made returns upon 26 deaths in New-York during the week, 3 of which were results of street casualties by vehicles, &c., and 3 of which were by drowning. The number of deaths by these causes ought to be diminished. In the opinion of Dr. HARRIS the season has every prospect of healthfulness. Our death-rate continues lower than in the great cities of Europe.

The Herman Case Discontinued.

The examination of "Colonel" HERMAN, the notorious claim agent, has been adjourned from one month to another, in consideration of promises made by HERMAN's friends that the claims should be settled. It became evident some time ago that not much reliance could be put on these assurances, and yesterday Commissioner BOSWORTH discontinued the case. HERMAN's arrests are being prosecuted for the bail, $10,000. The victims of his swindling operations are so numerous that they have formed an association to obtain justice, and may possibly constitute a new political party. Their hopes of compensation rest partly on suits to be prosecuted against the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and N. River Railroad.

2559—Kruger vs. Texas City.
2577—Claflin vs. Keller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Elias Hokinson; receiving stolen goods.
2—The People vs. John Turner; burglary.
3—The People vs. Carl Kiesewetter; assaults and battery.
4—The People vs. August Beste; forgery.
5—The People vs. Andrew Fleming and Jeremiah Shaughnessy; burglary.
6—The People vs. Frank H. Deane; burglary.
7—The People vs. Wm. Connors; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Wm. F. White; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. David Isaacs; grand larceny.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
48—Walter, Jr., vs. Ross.
49—Hanks vs. Cassidy.
50—McBride vs. Hannigan.
52—Hawkins vs. Chester.
53—Same.
54—Gray vs. Furniss.
57—Reed vs. Lambert.
58—Lehman vs. Rosenthal.
59—Haddox vs. Gallivan.
70—Davis vs. Roebuck.
Nos.
71—Brookfield vs. Clafly.
72—Gaedeke vs. Campbell.
74—Bogert vs. Boston.
75—McCallen vs. McGovern.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.
76—Trabant vs. Knittle.
77—Hoxman vs. Trabant.
78—Fagan vs. Rusha.
79—Potter vs. Mayer.
80—Simis vs. Hanlein.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE GIRARD WILL CASE—IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE GRIER OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—FORMER DECISION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA SUSTAINED.

Madeline Henrietta Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania—Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The case of Girard vs. Eliz, Executrix of Girard, (1 How., 124,) had put an end to any further controversy as to the validity of the trusts and the power of the city to execute them. Nor do the heirs, who are complainants in this bill, pretend to call in question the matters finally and conclusively settled by that case. The facts which are supposed to rehabilitate their claim have occurred since its decision. Admitting the will of Stephen Girard entirely excluded them from any claim of right to the property in question, they argue that it was the intention of the testator that it is impossible for any one to execute the trusts for municipal purposes, and, as a consequence, the heirs are entitled to that portion of the estate undisposed by the testator for such uses. If it shall appear that the act of the Consolidation act is not that which the bill alleges, it may be unnecessary to discuss the question, &c., which, if it be, the heirs argument assumed from it to be legitimate. The will of Stephen Girard after sundry bequests to his relatives and friends and to certain specified charities, announces his intention to devote the city to the establishment of a college for the education of orphans. It then proceeds: "Now I give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, &c., unto the City of Philadelphia, in trust for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared." The attempt to restrain the alienation of the testy being persistently made, it is only fair to quote this devise. After many and very special directions as to the college, its construction and government, it further directs that two millions of the personal estate be applied to the building; and if the estate shall not be sufficient, the remainder should be taken "from the first residuary fund mentioned or expressly referred to." And as regards the remainder of said residuary property, it directs it to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and to apply the interest of the said fund, for ever, to the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid college as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this my will, and to enable the corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do for the security of the inhabitants of the said city by a competent Police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose; and to that end, I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head. Third, to enable the said corporation to improve the city property and the general appearance of the city itself, and to assist to diminish the burden of taxation now most oppressive, especially on those who are the least able to bear it, I do hereby direct the said corporation of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly and every year forever, after providing for the college, as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object." The bill admits this to be a valid charity, and claims only the residue after that is satisfied. Now, it is admitted (for it has been so adjudged) that the Consolidation act of Pennsylvania was invested with a complete title to the whole residue of the estate of Stephen Girard, subject to these charitable trusts, and consequently at that date his heirs-at-law had no right, title or interest whatever in the same. But the bill alleges that the act of the Legislature of that date, (commonly called the Consolidation act,) which purports to be a supplement to the original act incorporating the city, has either dissolved or destroyed the identity of the original corporation, and it is consequently unable any longer to administer the trust. Now, if this were true, the only consequence would be, that the charities or trusts would fail, but that the Chancellor should substitute another trustee. It is not insisted that the mere change or alteration of the name has destroyed the identity of the corporation. The bill even seems to admit that a small addition to its territory and jurisdiction might not have that effect, but that the amalgamation of twenty-nine boroughs and townships has smothered, if not killed, the corporation! It utterly incapable of administering charities committed to it when its boundaries were Pine and South streets and the two rivers. There is nothing to be found in the letter or spirit of this act which shows any intention in the Legislature to destroy the identity of corporation, by changing its name, enlarging its territory, or increasing the number of its corporators. On the contrary, "all its powers, rights, privileges and immunities, &c., are continued in full force and virtue, and shall extend to all the real estates, &c.," held by any of the corporations united by the act, shall be held "upon and for the same uses, trusts, limitations, charities and conditions as the said corporations, by the laws, usages and rules of corporation was authorized to exercise all such jurisdiction, to enact all such ordinances, and to do and execute all such acts and things whatsoever as may be requisite and proper to be done, for the proper execution and prosecution of any and all the devises, bequests, trusts and provisions contained in and by the last will and testament of said Stephen Girard, or otherwise, provide by ordinance or otherwise for the election and appointment of officers and agents as they may deem essential to their due execution of the duties and trusts enjoined and created by the will of the late Stephen Girard." Now it cannot be pretended that the act of 1854 has taken from the corporation the power to elect its own officers, or to appoint another trustee if the act had dissolved the corporation, or to continue the rights, duties, trusts, &c., in the enlarged corporation. It has done so, and has given to the corporation the power to administer the trusts and charities according to intent of the testator, as declared in his will. The Legislature may often, and does, amend the franchises of a public municipal corporation, alter its boundaries, and impose burdens on it without its consent. In this case the corporation has consented to accept the charge, assume the burdens, and perform the duties imposed upon it, and it is difficult to conceive how they can have forfeited their right to the charities which the law makes it their duty to execute. The objects of the testator's charity remain the same while the city (large or small) exists; the trust is an existing and valid one; the trustee is vested by law with the estate, and the Legislature has given it the power to execute the trust. Whatever the fears or fancy of the complainants may be as to the moral ability of this overgrown corporation there is no necessary or natural inability to execute the trust. Its corporators have shown a faithfully as it could before its increase. In fact it is a matter in which the complainants have no concern whatever, and any right to intervene. If the trust be faithfully administered, the cestuis que trust or the sovereign may require the Courts to compel a proper execution. In the case of Girard vs. Eliz, (1 How., 91,) the Supreme Court say that "if the trusts created by the will were void in point of law it is plain that neither the heirs of the testator, nor any other private person, would have any right to intervene and contest the right of the Corporation to take the property or execute the trusts; they would exclusively belong to the State in its sovereign capacity, and as *parens patriæ*, and its sole discretion." The bill makes an assertion that the Legislature as *parens patriæ* may intervene and by executive action to exercise the *cy pres* power which has become so odious from its application in England to what were called Presbyterian Boxter case and other similar ones cannot be precedents where the State is established Church which treats all dissent as superstition. (2 Vernon.)

Beyond all doubt that where there is a valid devise to a corporation in trust for certain charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity, because of superstition, the sovereign may interpose and prevent perversion of the charity either by changing the administrator, if the corporation be dissolved, or if not, by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the trust be not perverted and the charity be not destroyed. If the donee of the devise be a corporation, no modification of its franchise or change in its name, while its identity remains, can affect its rights to hold property devised to it for any purpose, legal and charitable, which it may have or become forfeited by any misconduct in the trustee, or inability in the corporation to execute it, if such misfeasance or inability occur, and it is the right as well as the duty of the sovereign to see that the charities and public officers, as also by legislation, (if needed,) to have the charitable property administered. Now, the bill complained that the charity, as to the regards the primary and great object of the testator, is not properly administered, and it does not appear that there now is or ever will be any residue to apply to the secondary objects. If that be true, it will give rise to the question whether the charity shall be so applied as to have "the effect to diminish the burden of taxation" on all the corporators, or only those within the ancient limits of the City, will have to be decided. The case of Soohan vs. The City (9 Casey) does not decide it, nor is this Court bound to decide it. The answer shows how it may be done, and the Corporation has ample power conferred on it to execute the trust according to either hypothesis; and if further powers were necessary the Legislature, exercising the sovereign power, can certainly grant them. At the meeting of the trustees the testator have no concern in the matter, or any right to interfere by a bill *quia timet*. Their anticipations of the future application of the charity by the corruption or folly of the enlarged Corporation, and the possibility of its just administration, are not sufficient reasons for the interference of this Court to seize upon the fund or any part of it, and to deliver it up to the complainants, who never had, and by the will of Stephen Girard were not intended to have, any right, title or claim whatsoever to the property. In fine, the decree must be affirmed because:

First—The intention of the donor of Stephen Girard, at the time of his death, was by his will vested in the corporation on valid legal trusts, which it was fully competent to execute.

Second—By the supplement to the act incorporating the city (commonly called the Consolidation act) the identity of the corporation is not destroyed. Nor can the charge of the City be enlarged by its area or increased in the number of its corporators affect its title to property held at the time of such change.

Third—The Corporation, under its amended charter, has every capacity to hold, and every power and authority necessary to execute the trusts of the will.

Fourth—That the difficulties anticipated by the bill as to the execution of the secondary trusts are imaginary. They have not arisen, and most probably never will.

Fifth—And if they should, it is a matter, whether probable or improbable, with which the complainants have no concern, and cannot have on any possible contingency.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is, therefore, affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

MISREPRESENTATION OF SOLVENCY.

Charles Wall et al. vs. Charles A. Lindsay.—A man named White, of Oswego, N. Y., was a customer of the plaintiffs in this action, and in their debt some $4,000. Failing to be prompt in payment, and desiring an extension of the time for payment, reference was made to the defendant as to his solvency, who reported that he deemed him perfectly good, but that times were dull.

Very soon after this report, White failed and made an assignment to one of his relations. Plaintiffs failed to receive the amount of their debt, and now bring suit against the defendant, alleging that his report concerning White's solvency were false, and that defendant knew that he to be so at the time they were made.

Defendant claims that the representations were true according to his judgment, and that if White turned rascal subsequently the defendant was no much deceived as plaintiffs were, and that White's admission on the stand that he was insolvent at the time of his failure was equivalent to a direct admission to swear this case through in order to turn away the wrath of the plaintiffs from himself.

At the hour of adjournment the jury had failed to agree, and the Court directed a sealed verdict.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 5.

Before Judge Clerke.

MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Louisa F. Lear vs. Oscar H. Lear.—A decree of divorce was obtained in this action some time ago, but it seems that no provision was made for alimony to the wife. A motion is now made in her behalf to have the pleadings and the referee's report so amended that the proper amount of alimony shall be secured. It is alleged that the interest in the decree the defendant disposed of his property and all the interest in his business, and soon after left for Europe, where he now is. The plaintiff asks the Court to make an order that so much of the property in question as shall be necessary shall be applied to the support of the wife and the payment of her counsel. The Court reserved the motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Brown vs. Gilchrist; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Magdalena Hamm vs. Henry Hamm; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

POLICE COURTS.

POLICE COURT—*The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.*

STEALING HIS OWN PROPERTY.

Officer Robinson, of the Broadway squad, arrested a young man named Anthony L. Goodsell yesterday, on a charge of petit larceny. It appeared, when the case came before the magistrate, that the accused had taken possession of a lease which had been left in the custody of Daniel R. Hitchcock, a real estate agent having an office at No. 195 Broadway. Mr. Goodsell complained that he and five others are the co-heirs of some real estate in North Third-street, Williamsburg. These premises were leased by the parties named, one of the other heirs to the estate, and the lease was duly signed by them and left with Mr. Hitchcock, who had been in their employ for Mr. Goodsell. When the latter called for the paper it was refused him by the agent, who insisted on doing the business himself. A dispute arose, and the officer was called in.

Magistrate—What is the value of this lease?

Complainant—None at all that I know of, except the price of the paper it is printed on.

Magistrate—Could another lease be obtained in case this one was accidentally destroyed or mislaid?

Complainant—Yes, I suppose it could.

Magistrate—Then, where is the larceny? Mr. Wilkins, take this man's name and let him go.

Officer—Well, Judge, and who am I to give this lease?

Magistrate—Give it to the one you got it from!

As the prisoner appeared to be that person he was again intrusted with his own property, which he had previously been a moment before charged of stealing. The complainant did not appear to be exactly pleased with the result.

AN INFEBRIATED MOTHER.

Nancy Sullivan, a native of Ireland, residing in one of the numerous tenement-houses in Baxter-street, gave birth to a child three days ago. Yesterday she made her appearance in the street, and soon after became grossly intoxicated. Her husband caused her arrest, as he was fearful she would do the child an injury, and when he preferred the complaint he had the infant in his arms, and the little unfortunate was taken into the prison so that the mother might take care of it when sobriety returned. The scene made quite a sensation in the court-room.

East Market—Mansfield, Justice.

DISCHARGES.

James Carroll, the keeper of a cheap jewelry store, who was committed on a charge of having stolen a chain cable, was discharged yesterday morning on the complainant's making an affidavit that the chain was not his property.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES.

Chas. R. Schulz, residing at No. 128 East Sixteenth-street, brought a charge against John A. Sheridan, of this City, of obtaining $200 of him by fraudulently representing himself to be an Inspector of Incumbrances and connected with the Tax Office. John was committed to answer at the next General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

LARCENIES.

William Schofield, an Englishman and a resident of Long Island, was charged before this Court, by Jos. Codfrey, with having stolen a coat, pantaloons and watch, valued at $60. He was committed to answer, in default of $500 bail.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

William Mitchell, residing in Pacific-place, entered a complaint against one of his domestics, Emma Brown, for having stolen from his household furniture which, in April last, Emma was committed in default of $300 bail.

A MISTAKE.

Detective Tully, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested a colored man, John Mitchell, charged by Thos. Price, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 23 West Ninth-street, and formerly employed the prisoner, with having stolen $160 and a watch from him last March. The thing was found in the possession of Mary Ann Colligan, a young waiting girl in the complainant's house. General Pryor appeared as counsel for the accused. He was discharged, the Judge remarking that the charge in connection with the prisoner's honesty and general good character bitterly, and the complainant's uncertainty as to whether he had stolen or found the property as he stated.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Bosworth.

Seventeen Policemen appeared before Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday to answer various charges.

INSUFFICIENT REPORTS.

The trial of Patrolman Charles Gabriel and Alexander Rodgs, of the Eleventh Precinct, showed the importance of officers exercising care and intelligence in making reports to the desk of the Station-house of occurrences taking place while on patrol duty. It appeared that on the night of April 21 and 22 last, the horses of a horse belonging to Julius Jager, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, took fright, and in running away was badly disabled, and was found by the owner lying in front of No. 2 East Fourth-street. This was on Officer Hodge's post, and he saw the animal and Mr. Jager, but made no report of the occurrence when he went to the Station-house at 1 o'clock. Officer Gabriel succeeded him. Jager inquired of Gabriel where the Station-house was; the officer replied: "Never mind, I will attend to it." At 5:30 o'clock Gabriel reported where the horse was lying, but could give no information as to the owner or whether the horse was disabled. Meantime Mr. Jager had returned to his home, and of course the search to find him was ineffectual. The Captain did not like to order the killing of the horse without consulting the owner, as he deemed that he would be liable to be sued for damages. The poor animal lay there until next day, when a veterinary surgeon was summoned on supposition to Berry

the United States—the market leaving off firm after some slight weakness early in the day:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	118½	5-20 reg., '65, o. s.	116¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	119	5-20 coup., '65, o. s.	116¾
5-20 coup., 1862	113¼	5-20 coup., 1867	116¾
5-20 coup., 1864	113¼	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	112
5-20 coup., 1865	113¼	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 coup., 1867	113¼	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 coup., 1868	113¼	10-40 reg.	108¾
6-20 coup., '65, n. s.	113¼	6s Currency	105¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₩ c. 7s, 87 ₩ ct.	109½	California 7s	108½
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons	77.100½	California 7s, large bds.	108½
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons	79.100½	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Ill. War 5s	100½	Alabama 5s	67
Indiana 5 ₩ c.	101	Alabama 8s	105
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '78	83	N. Y. Reg. Fdg Loan	116
Penn. 5s, ex cou.	109½	N. Y. Comptr R. Loan	116
Penn. 6s, new bds.	97	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72	101½
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	59	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '73	101½
Georgia 6s	81½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74	101½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	85½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '75	101½
Louisiana 6s, ex cou.	65	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '77	101½
North Car., 6s, a. bds.	34½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '78	101½
Missouri 6s	85½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., E. & St. Jo. 1s	80½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74	100
Tennessee 6s, ex cou.	74½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '76	100
Louisiana, levee bds.	80½	N.Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Chatham	100
Manhattan	57	Bank of the Republic	112
Mechanics'	122½	Merchants' Exchange	110
America	140	Metropolitan	142
Phenix	102	Commercial	101
Leather Manufs.	115	Commonwealth	114½
Mechanics & Traders	120	Park	120
Manhattan Ex.	117	Central National	112½
Seventh Ward	115	First National	214
Tradesmen's	90½	Second National	135
Ocean	105	Ninth National	112½
American Exchange	112	Oriental	122

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	98	New-Jersey Cen. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, old bds. 1868	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
R. N. Y. & E. 7s, 1873	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	75
H. R. 1s, 2d M. S. P. '63	102½	Cleve. & Pitts. Sd M.	73
Harlem 1st M.	95½	Chi. & Alton Sin'g Ft.	102
Mich. C. R. 1st M. 6s, '82	91½	Chi. & Alton Con.	81
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	85	Chi. & Alton Con. 1st M.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	96	Peninsula R. R. bds.	79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	103½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	40	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7-30s	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	34	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Ham. & St. J. L. G.	100	Mil. & St. P. L. G. M. d.	88½
Det. L. & W. 1st M.	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Det. L. & W. 2d M.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Det. L. & W. Sinking fd.	72	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	82½
Det. & W. 2d M.	53	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	93½
Det. & Milw. 1st M.	70	Hartford & N. H. 6s	90
Det. W. & W. c. & S. F.	50	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	85½
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	77½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	68
O. & M. 1st M., '90	60	Am. Dk & Imp'nt bds	96
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	90	Western Union bonds	95
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99	Connecticut War L'n.	100
Chi. R. I. & P.	102	Dub. & Sioux C. R.	110
Morris & Essex 1st M.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. prof.	103
Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99	Iron Mountain bonds	94½
N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98½		

The Stock of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad attracts attention of late, because of the lease of the property in perpetuity to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the equivalent of 7 ₩ cent. on $22,000,000 Mortgage and Income Bonds; per annum, $1,540,000, and 6 ₩ cent. per annum on $12,000,000 Capital, whenever the same is earned over and above the first-named sum, at the rate of 30 ₩ cent. of the gross receipts of the Road. The present prospect is that the business of the Road (386 miles in all its branches and connections) will, in the course of twelve or eighteen months, be able to justify 6 ₩ cent. on the Stock, when the price of the shares, now selling 47@48, should be 75 ₩ cent., to make an 8 ₩ cent. investment on this advanced price.

Earnings of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway:

April, 1869	$460,276
April, 1868	406,218
Increase	$53,963

The old corporation of the Bank of America held its fifty-eighth annual meeting on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. William H. Aspinwall, Thomas H. Faile, David Thompson, William Whitlock, Jr., Joseph Battell, Frederic G. Foster, John Slade, Robert T. Woodward, Josiah O. Low, James Punnett, (President,) Horace Gray, Shepard Gandy, Egisto P. Fabbri, James M. Brown, James Hazlehurst and William L. Jenkins, (Cashier.)

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 21st of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,120,944	Increase £10,065
Public deposits	4,955,449	Increase 669,214
Other deposits	20,519,378	Decrease 422,536
Governm't securities	15,020,798	No change
Other securities	17,270,008	Increase 112
Notes unemployed	7,254,175	Increase 154,155

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,837,960, being a decrease of £150,085; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,020,151, showing an increase of £61,439 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same week Last Year.
Bullion	£17,020,151	£20,627,100
Reserve	8,825,291	11,567,000
Notes in circulation	23,837,960	23,040,000
Rate of discount	2 ₩ cent.	4 ₩ cent.
Consols	93¾	93¾
French Rentes	71f. 10c.	69f. 25c.

The Paris papers of April 22 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	April 15, 1869.	April 22, 1869.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	26,116,788	26,116,788
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,942,294,000	1,927,164,000
Bank notes to order	35,960,483	35,547,446
Treasury accounts	107,895,000	107,895,000
Current accounts	265,646,476	247,522,326
Current branch banks	41,970,021	41,625,950
Dividends payable	379,549	368,246
Discounts	3,011,872	3,036,769
Rediscounted	932,799	932,799
Sundries	9,222,820	8,496,017
Total	2,055,760,431	2,041,510,446
Cash in hand	1,172,756,078	1,159,157,171
Commercial bills overdue	196,234	190,225
Commercial, not yet due	263,534,852	243,097,550
Commercial, branch banks	226,875,063	224,106,770
Advances on bullion	17,305,000	17,328,000
Branch banks	2,528,500	2,241,000
French public securities	13,704,900	13,630,200
Branch banks	6,446,550	6,496,050
On railway shares, &c.	31,117,300	31,640,000
By the branch banks	25,319,200	25,256,200
On Credit Foncier	995,900	990,200
Branches	1,099,200	981,200
To the State	80,000,000	80,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,760	12,980,760
Government disposable	20,627,167	20,627,167
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,027,303	8,003,473
Expenses of management	1,174,608	1,193,671
Sundries	9,388,403	10,055,558
Total	2,055,760,431	2,041,510,446

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening says:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade this morning. CALEB CORE, Esq., was appointed President, and Mr. MITCHELL, Secretary. The annual report was then read, after which a resolution was offered that the report be approved and ordered to be printed.

The report states that the total amount of freight carried both ways on the Lehigh Canal during the year 1868 was 1,302,698 tons, against 1,297,546 tons in 1867, being a decrease of 55,248 tons; and on the Delaware division the total was 691,623 tons, against 681,254 tons in 1867, showing an increase of 10 tons. The profits of the year from all sources were:

Net profit on railroad, including car service	$126,022 21
Net profit on Lehigh Canal	312,402 32
Net profit on coal	320,708 61
Net profit on real estate sold	27,667 22
Net profit on rents	23,188 69
Total	$1,110,089 80
Less general expenses and taxes	$141,921 56
Balance of interest account for 1868	867,278 68
Loss on Delaware Division Canal	19,725 61— $1,149,091 85
Surplus to credit of profit and loss	$6,002 55

Included in the above expenses are credits to the following accounts to cover depreciation:

Coal improvement account	$23,269 30
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad equipment	22,600 00
Canal boats	19,045 21
Total	$65,305 11

The sums for construction and permanent improvements expended during the year were:

Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad construction	$205,276 68
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad equipment	1,078,110 66
Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad Construction	20,000 00
Shipping improvements	26,055 28
Total	$1,304,442 15

The report further says: "The results of the business of the past year give good grounds to hope for an early resumption of dividends on the Lehigh Coal. The profits were realized almost entirely after the 1st of August, and the revenue of five months paid the interest thereon. The business of the Delaware division was very unsatisfactory during the first half of the boating season, owing to the failure of the Spring, dullness of trade, the weather and the strike. The first cause was felt the most, but the profit on coal for the 1st of August, and until after date the business on our railroad was conducted principally by local tonnage.

The balance sheet shows the reduction of $881,827 50 from that of a year ago. The principal items in the credit side appear in several of the items. The funded debt shows a diminution of $320,549 61 in the 1870 loan, which has been purchased all year.

The population from April 20, inclusive, has been, in 1868, 19,244 tons 17 cwt. The product from Jan. 1 to April 20, inclusive, in 1868, was 20,303 tons 16 cwt. Increase from Jan. 1 to April 20, 1869, 1,059 tons. Total shipments to April 20, inclusive, 124,097 tons 1 cwt.; against same date of last year, 98,035 tons 6 cwt. Increased tonnage on canal, 26,062 tons 17 cwt."

After the adoption of resolutions of thanks to the old officers of the Company, an election was held, with the following result:

President—E. W. CLARK.
Managers—R. M. Felton, Francis R. Cope, Francis C. Drexel, Fisher Hazard, Charles Parrish, George F. Tyler, Philip C. Garrett, Charles Wheeler, George Whitney, Alexander Biddle, John Lowber.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Circular of April 23, say:

At most of the Country Grain Markets held this week, Wheat has been quoted very dull, and at some, rather lower prices have been taken. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 68 cargoes Wheat, 18 cargoes Maize, and 21 cargoes Barley. On the same day last year, 102 cargoes Wheat, 9 cargoes Maize, and 11 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast but sale 34 cargoes of Wheat, 14 cargoes of Maize, and 10 cargoes of Barley, and the sales, C.F. & I. report at short our 4s. are 5 cargoes Black Sea Wheat, arrived at 44s. 6d., 2 ₩ ditto, 44s. 3d. ₩ ditto, 1 cargoes Mediterranean, at 43s. ₩ qtl. Hbs.; 1 cargoes Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 27s. to 28s. 6d. ₩ qtr. Hbs.; 1 cargoes Black Sea Maize arrived, at 27s to 27s 6d ₩ qtr. Hbs.; and 3,000 qrs. Mediterranean Maize, shipping, at 28s ₩ qtr. Hbs. There was a fair attendance of country millers and dealers at Tuesday's market. Wheat was only in limited request; White sold at about Friday's prices, while Red was quoted 1d. lower. Flour was dull at a decline of 6d. to 1s. Oats and malt. Indian Corn sold only to a moderate extent, at a further decline of 6d. ₩ quarter on all sorts. Beans met with a fair inquiry at a shade more money. Peas dull and nominally lower. Oats and Oatmeal in retail demand at previous prices. There was about the usual attendance of this day's market. Wheat met a moderate consumptive demand; White Californian being the most readily sold, at full prices of Tuesday, while Red American must be quoted the turn lower. Flour sales unavailable and again 6d. ₩ bbl., and each lower. Indian Corn limited request, at a decline of 2d. ₩ qtr. Beans also and easier. Peas 1s. lower to buy. No change in either Oats or Oatmeal, and only a trifling business doing in either."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,822,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☞ $1,000,000 GOLD.—SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons payable in New-York. For sale by

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 75½ miles of road—most of it built from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 30½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 62s, 64s, and 65s; at present rates they are 25 @ 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

The counties along the line are the most populous and productive agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 34 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE PRICES OF GOLD, STOCKS, GOVERNMENTS and Exchange for several years, up to Jan. 1, 1869, are published in a neat pamphlet at the Commercial Chronicle Office, No. 79 William-st. Price 50 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	29	Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	19
Cotton, bales	1,460	Petroleum, refd., bbls.	2,100
Beeswax, pkgs	1,860	Pork, bbls.	40
Flour, bbls.	7,460	Cut Meats, pkgs	20
Flour, kegs	100	Lard, pkgs	200
Cornmeal, bbls.	200	Lard, kegs	300
Cornmeal, kegs	100	Tobacco, hds.	1,104
Wheat, bushels	240	Butter, pkgs	3,164
Corn, bushels	4,600	Cheese, pkgs	742
Rye, bushels	300	Lard Oil, bbls.	.....
Malt, bushels	100	Tallow, pkgs	28
Barley, bushels	.....	Grease, pkgs	.....
Oats, bushels	4,710	Stearine, pkgs	110
Peas, bushels	.....	Starch, pkgs	2,219
Beans, bushels	.....	Whalebone, pkgs	20,476
Grass seed, bushels	200	Tobacco, hvs. and cs.	327
Flaxseed, bushels	.....	Whisky, bbls.	759
Dried Fruit, pkgs	.....	Wool, bales	139
Hides, No.	2,304	Oil Cake, pkgs	.....
Hides, bundles	272	Peanuts, bags	19
Hemp, bales	18	Skins, bundles	.....
Hemp, bundles	10	Beeswax, pkgs	5
Leather, sides	2,901	Molasses, hhds.	12
Rosin, bbls.	187	Copper, bdls.	42
Crude Turp., bbls.	37	Copper, cakes	71
Turp., bbls.	610		

The receipts of cotton since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Hedwig*, for Bremen—822 bbls. Tobacco, 6 bbls. Petroleum, 1 case Lamps.

ASHES—Have been in quiet request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A very quiet market is noted for all kinds, with less buoyancy in prices. A sale of 60 bags Laguayra was made at 19½c. ₩ lb. We quote: Java at 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@16¾c.; Rio, 9½c.@19½c.; St Domo, Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Sumatra, 16c.@20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Curaoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c. gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and rather less firm, though not quotably lower. Sales, 2,478 bales, including 1,460 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 241 bales to speculators. Also, 200 bales Low Middling, for June delivery, at 27½c., and 100 bales do., July delivery, at 27½c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary ₩ lb.	25½	25½	25½	25½
Good Ordinary	26½	26½	26½	26½
Low Middling	27½	28	28½	28½
Middling	28½	29	29½	29½

Receipts of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,170
Receipts last week	4,160
Receipts preceding week	5,812
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	209,442
Receipts same time last year	201,476
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,532
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	663,192
Export demand for week see below	2,478
Exports since Jan. 1	529,444
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	574,166
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	660,166
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	575,222
Port stock on hand	38,000

Movements on Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,027,000
Receipts same time last year	1,901,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,931,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	2,540,000
Receipts at all the ports since the commencement of the crop, from the date of the war, May 4, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	4,952,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to date of last mail	1,128,000
Exports same time last year	1,402,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,867,000
Exports of cotton (other) year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,268,727
Exports last week by the sailing packets, taken from mail date	22,000
Estimated stock same time last year	230,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	1,000,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,000
Crop of 1868-9	2,200,000
Crop of 1867-8	1,931,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., in the trade, including 1,000 bbls. Extra State at $6 50@$6 62½; very to-factor to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 10@$6 62½; fair ordinary to choice Genesee at $6 75@$8 25; Extra State at $6 50@$8 25, and very to good ordinary Extra Western at $6 50@$8 25, and very to good shipping Extra Ohio at $6 50@$8 25, ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$6 75
Extra State	6 75@7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@7 25
Extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@7 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@7 75
Common to Fancy St. Louis	7 15@11 00

Southern Flour has been in better request, the sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $6 65@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior brands, in the trade. Canada Flour is in fair request, at $6 75@$10 for Extras, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $4 62½@$5 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4 10@$4 75 for Brandywine, $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$5 for very choice Western, ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and quoted lower and irregular. There has been some ex-port inquiry for both Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, but at a reduction of 3c. @4c. per bushel. There has been very little call for either Spring or Winter for milling, sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including Amber Canadian and White Western, on private terms; Amber Michigan, $1 32; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 15; delivered; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 10; and No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 06 delivered, and White California, part at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand for export purposes, but closing decidedly easier in price, sales have been reported since our last of 93,000 bushels, at 80@94½c. for New Mixed Western, closing as we hear prime, 93c.@94c. for Old Mixed Western, 95c. @ 97c. for Yellow and Yellow Jersey Western and Southern, and 97c.@98c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 20@$1 30 for Western and Northern, ₩ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley is neither dull and lower. A small lot of Canada West sold on private terms. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 10@$1 ₩ bushel. Oats have been lightly dealt in, but quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, including 1,000 bbls. Flour, and 2,404 bushels Wheat, to Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand at from 65c.@ 80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Prime to Choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and short Rye, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request at steady rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 8c.@65c. for Old, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, Fair, Western, 8c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,400 Hides and 210 bales Hides; sales 32,400 Hides; the latter including, according to Western HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 21¾c.@22c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Cows, 18½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Steers, 25@26 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 1,220 Dry Corrientes, 20½@21½ lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 21 lbs., 20c., gold, selected; 1,500 Entre Rios, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Calcutta, 21@23 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 5,750 Dry Matamoras, 15 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Port-au-Platt, 17 lbs., private terms; 9,200 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 3,800 Dry Texas Kips, 8 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Texas Cows, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Wet Salted California, 49@52 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 35 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Wet Salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 6,000 Dry Salted New-Orleans, (for export,) 16@20lbs., 9½c., currency, as they run; 2,400 City Slaughter, 40@45 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., currency, selected. The stock in store at the close of the week (May 1, 1869, the time last year 154,100,) as follows: 70,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,600 Dry Montevideo, 16,700 Dry Rio Grande, 8,100 Dry California, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 3,200 Dry Laguayra, 1,000 Dry Central American, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 400 Dry West India, 1,400 Dry Truxillo, 1,200 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 6,000 Dry Salted Mexican, 2,800 Dry Salted Pernambuc, 10,000 Dry Salted Texas, and 500 Dry Salted Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 30 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet for all kinds, yet prices have shown material variation; sales have been reported, since our last, of about 150 of very choice Porto Rico at 73c.@80c.; Demerara at 67c., and Cuba Muscovado, part at 50c.@52c. ₩ gallon. Also, in the interior, 12 hhds. Demerara at 58½c.; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 55c.@77c. ₩ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 47c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been comparatively tame to-day. In Spirits Turpentine there has been a very light trade reported on the basis of 40c. for merchantable and 40c. for shipping lots ₩ gallon, the market having been dull and weak. There were only 19 bbls. received. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and unsettled. No receipts. Tar has been inactive at about previous figures. The export clearances include 1,300 bbls. Tar, by the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool. Rosins have been offered sparingly at extreme prices; hence business has been restricted in most kinds, including Common and Strained at from $1 60@$1 67½ ₩ 280 lbs. The export clearances include 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,100 bbls. Resin by the bark *Hedwig*, for Bremen; 1,546 bbls. do. by the bark *Minna*, for Newcastle; 2,146 bbls. do. by the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool, and 1,000 bbls. do. by the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool, also for Liverpool. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@40½c., chiefly at 40c., for Merchantable, ₩ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $1 60@$1 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Strained; Pale Wilmington Tar at $1 50@$2 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 02@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Refined Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1 40@$1 65; Red Oil at 10c.@60c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 05; Olive at $1 40@$1 50 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has had a steadier market than noted for most kinds, holders evincing no disposition to sell, unless at very full prices for straight lines, though job lots could frequently be picked up at something of the ruling figures. The trade in refined continues in quiet request, with a moderate inquiry and a light offering at the ₩ gallon, at which rate 500 bbls. were disposed of. An offer of 17½c. ₩ gallon was reported as made for a parcel of 1,000 bbls. Refined. Refined Crude has been in limited supply and strong in price, the current quotation having been 28c. ₩ gallon, at which sales were made of 600 bbls., and other sales reported, but without authentic details. There were no receipts of Crude Oil reported here; at Philadelphia 400 bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 4,740 bbls. Crude Petroleum by the bark *Rosie Crosby*, for Antwerp. Refined Oil was rather stronger in price, though not remarkably active, with receipts here of 2,664 bbls., and at Philadelphia, of 3,000 bbls. Sales were reported here of 500 bbls. prime at 27c. ₩ gallon, and 1,000 bbls. Refined Standard White at 25c., including a cargo of 1,000 bbls. at the quotation; and 500 bbls. do., last half of May delivery, at 24½c. Also at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at 24½c.; 500 bbls. do., first half of June, at 24½c.; the last half, same month, having been quoted at 25½c.; 500 bbls. do., July, at 24½c.; 500 bbls. do., August, at 25c., and 500 bbls. do. for each of the months of July, August and September at 25c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not been offered freely, and has been quoted stronger in price, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $31 12½@$31 25, closing with $31 15 bid for New Mess; $31@$31 12½ for Old; $28 25 bid for Western Prime Mess; for mess delivery in June, $31 50 asked; and $31 25 bid, time for June, $31 37½ bid for Thin Mess, and $32 50 asked for Thick Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet but steady; sales equal to 180 packages, at 16c.@16½c. for Dry-Salted and Pickled Hams; 17c. for bacon do., and 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair request; sales of 110 boxes, including Stratford, at 16½c., and ice-cured City at 14½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in less demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19c. for prime, and 19½c. for choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c. for City, and 18c.@18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at $10@$12 for Country Prime, and $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $20@$21 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including New Prime Mess at $20@$22; Indian Mess at $26@$27 ₩ tierce; and Prime Mess do. Tallow is quite inactive at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 175 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand and held more firmly.

RICE—Has been in fair request, and sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Parahibba, 2,000 lbs. Siam, 1,000 lbs. Central American and 5,000 lbs. Southern and Texas on private terms, and 1,000 lbs. Carolina at 9½c. ₩ lb. The export clearances include 1,000 lbs. Rice, by the bark Truxillo, 45 do. Aspinwall, 5 do. Curacao and 15 do. from Texas. We quote: Honduras, 4@4½c.; San Juan, 4½c.@4½c.; Bahiar, 3½c.@3½c.; Siam, 4½c.@4½c.; Vera Cruz, 4½c.@4½c.; Chagres, 4½c.@4½c.; Porto Cabello, 3½c.@3½c.; Para, 4½c. gold, ₩ lb.; Southern and Texas, 8½c.@9½c. currency. Cost have been more active, particularly Mexican, of which there were sales of 600 bales at 50c.@52½c. In other descriptions there is little stirring. Receipts were 26 bales Tampico, 237 bales Curacao, 56 bales Payta, 42 bales Calcutta, 94 bales Caps, 14 bales Buenos Ayres, and 27 bales Mexican via New Orleans. We quote: Tampico, 52c.@55c.; Mexican, 50c.@52½c.; Curacao, 50c.@52c. gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 4½c.@50c.; Payta, 35; Curacao, 35c.@36c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Maracaibo, 40c.@50c.

SUGARS—There has not been much activity in the market to-day, and prices have shown less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 631 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico within a range of from 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11c.@11½c.; also, 138 boxes Havana at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. No. 13 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are slow of sale and quiet at 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 36,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also, 40,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES. Principal characters by Miles. Irma and Tostee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Gordon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* of yesterday again discusses the *Alabama* claims, and sharply criticises the speech of Senator SUMNER.

Right Hon. THOMAS LEFROY, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died on Tuesday, aged 93.

It is declared by the journals that no demands have been made by the British Government upon that of Spain for the restitution of the brig *Mary Lowell*.

The steamship *Cimbria* from Hamburg April 21, and Havre April 24, reached this port yesterday. Captain HAACK will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Attorney-General for Ireland last night introduced the bill for removing the Mayor of Cork from the Commission of the Peace. It was ordered that a copy of the bill and a notice of its second reading be served upon the Mayor.

Commissioners are to be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the recent riot at Londonderry.

It is again rumored that a Directory is to be formed in Spain.

The Italian Ministry have resigned, and MENABREA is to form a new Cabinet.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Vetoes were received from the Governor yesterday of the bill incorporating the Oswego Pier and Dock Company, and the bill consolidating several school districts and parts of districts in the village of Johnstown and to establish a union graded school there. The former was received in the Senate and laid on the table, and the other in the Assembly. The Charity bill reported in the Assembly on Tuesday evening was discussed in Committee of the Whole, amended and passed. It appropriates nearly $900,000.

GENERAL.

Governor MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, was yesterday inaugurated at Hartford. Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, was present and took part in the ceremonies. About two thousand military joined in the procession. The weather was delightful, and the whole affair brilliant in the extreme.

It is stated that the French Atlantic Cable Company will land their shore end at a point on the beach nearly fronting the new Stockton Hotel, at Cape May. From the Cape three main lines will deviate, one running across the bay to Lewes on to Washington, another direct to Philadelphia, and the third along the shore north of New-York. The steamer having the cable on board will sail from France in July.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance of Massachusetts have requested WILLIAM B. STOODER to resign the Presidency of the organization.

The Indians in the Southern district of the Indian Territory are dissatisfied in consequence of the failure of the Government agents to furnish the supplies stipulated for. The Kiowas and Camanches refuse terms of peace.

A heavy diamond robbery occurred in Chicago on Tuesday, the store of GILES BROTHERS having been broken open, and about $6,000 of jewels abstracted.

A surveying party on the Fort Scott Railroad, it is reported, were attacked last week by an armed body of settlers, on what is known as the Jay Joy purchase. Two of the party were captured with their equipage.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Maine is in session at Portland.

JOHN DESTONET, formerly of the firm of DESTONET BROTHERS, a French importing house, fell dead in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, yesterday morning; it is supposed of heart disease.

General JOHN ELY, recently appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly Monday night at his residence in Philadelphia. He entered on his duties ten days since. It is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel while playing with his niece.

The Board of Education in Troy have voted, 15 to 7, to admit colored children to the High School. Two Democratic members of the Board voted in favor of their admission.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, who was in Rochester yesterday, the guest of Hon. FERNANDO CLARKE, states that the next regular nominating convention and election for Governor in in Georgia does not occur until 1871, and that there is no truth whatever in the paragraph concerning Georgia matters, from the special correspondence of the New-York *World*, which was telegraphed to the Press in the evening dispatches of Tuesday from New-York.

Extensive burglaries have been frequent in the small towns on the Hudson River within a few days past. At Red Hook, on Monday night, four houses were entered and chloroform administered to the occupants. Nearly $6,000 in greenbacks and a quantity of silver ware and clothing were stolen. Two houses were also entered at Saugerties and several hundred dollars stolen. Suspicion is attached to roving bands of gypsies.

BERNARD DOMONKI, the editor of the Milwaukee *Daily Herald*, a German paper, and one of the leading German revolutionists of 1848, died yesterday morning about 4 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, Penn., the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company was tried. The question at issue was the liability of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as lessees of the Atlantic and Ohio, for taxes due the State on the dividends of the latter and on its net earnings. The accounts were from 1854 to 1867. A verdict was rendered in favor of the Commonwealth for sums amounting in the aggregate to over $80,000.

The Phœnix Cotton Mills at Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., were wholly consumed by fire last Saturday, involving a loss of about $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. The mills were owned and operated by HASKINS BROTHERS & Co.

An aged man named HORACE EDDO yesterday committed suicide by leaping from the bridge at Hudson, N. Y., and striking at a distance of sixty feet upon the rough rocks below. The body was fearfully shattered.

Senator SUMNER has sent to the State Department a letter which had been transmitted to him addressed to President GRANT, from sixty of the leading Greeks at Constantinople, urging the retention of E. JOY MORRIS as United States Minister at Constantinople.

At a recent meeting of the Boards of Trustees of Dartmouth College and of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural College, plans for the erection of buildings for the Agricultural College, for procuring an experimental farm and for securing other facilities, were received and adopted.

The investigation in regard to the Rye Neck murder was continued at Mamaroneck yesterday. No new facts were elicited, and the case is still a mystery.

Mme. HENRIETTA GIRARD, one of the heirs of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, some years since sued the City of Philadelphia with the aim of breaking the will donating a large part of the real estate of the deceased for the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. The title to the gift was vested in the City of Philadelphia as it then existed. The claim now made is that by the extension of the city in 1854 by the Consolidation act the title was forfeited. The decision of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was adverse to the claim of Mme. GIRARD; it was sustained by the Supreme Court, as will be seen by the opinion of Justice GRIER, published in full elsewhere.

About fifty officers of the Third Corps Union dined at DELMONICO'S last evening, and elected officers for the coming year.

The trotting match between the bay mare *Ess* and the brown horse *Colonel Roberts*, on the Union Course, L. I., yesterday, was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:41½, 2:40, 2:43.

The New-York Board of Education held its usual semi-monthly meeting last evening. President LABREMORE occupied the chair. The Auditing Committee reported the accounts of the Clerk of the Board for the month of April to be correct. The accounts showed the aggregate payments for that time to have been $129,915 43. The sum of $28,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of Grammar School building No. 30, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. Various smaller amounts were appropriated for repairing and painting other school buildings, after which the Board adjourned. After the close of the session, the names of the members of the new Board, appointed by Mayor HALL, were informally announced.

The new ferry from Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was thrown open to the public yesterday. The new boat, *Jay Gould*, intended for this ferry, made her trial trip yesterday.

General DANIEL ULLMAN and family sailed yesterday for Europe in the steamship *Denmark*.

Cotton was in less demand yesterday at rather easier prices. Breadstuffs attracted less attention; Flour, Wheat and Corn closed with a downward tendency. Provisions were quiet; Pork a shade firmer; Lard heavy. Groceries in light demand. Freights inactive.

The Contest in Virginia.

A native Virginian, familiar with the politicians and the political intrigues of his State, sketches in not very complimentary outline the movements which culminated in the recent Convention at Richmond, and the circumstances which, in his opinion, mainly controlled the result. Our correspondent is not enamored of the Convention, its *personnel* or its work. He alludes to the formation of a "white man's party" in the Winter of 1867, and traces its workings until they were suddenly arrested, and the organization virtually overthrown, by the advent of a compromise scheme and the appearance of the much-abused Committee of Nine at Washington toward the close of last year. He shows that the original bond of union was uncompromising hostility to the principles and machinery of reconstruction—to the agencies employed in the preparation of a new constitution and the fundamental ideas which were to be embodied in it. He points out the vigorous and apparently successful agitation which was prosecuted against the proposed constitution in its entirety, and attributes Gen. SCHOFIELD's postponement of an election to a consciousness of impending defeat at the polls—not, as has been understood, to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation and order, or to the General's aversion to the proscriptive provisions. The writer whose letter we are epitomizing next notices the capitulation involved in the appointment of the committee of nine—the abandonment of the exclusive and unyielding notions of the "Caucasian organization," and the inauguration of a movement for ratifying the constitution, subject only to the expurgation of its disfranchising and test-oath clauses, and other modifications in no way affecting the distinctive principles or objects of the reconstruction policy. This moderate element, he confesses, predominated in the Convention just held, and brought about the withdrawal of the old "white man's ticket," and the transfer of much strength, hitherto in opposition, to the Walker section of the Republican Party.

As a matter of history, our correspondent's sketch is valuable and interesting. But so far as it seems intended to undermine the moral strength of the movement represented by the Committee of Nine, and to impugn the consistency and trustworthiness of men who, having once resisted reconstruction, now avow a readiness to finish it, we must confess ourselves unconvinced. For, divested of details, the record is merely one of change on the part of an active and influential party from unqualified antagonism to qualified friendliness. Those who were assailants of Reconstruction are now its supporters, and have proved their potency by breaking down an obstructive alliance and rearing on its ruins an organization which stands ready to help the more conciliatory of the Republicans. What then? Are Republicans to reject the overtures? Are we to spurn old-line Democrats and old-line Whigs with taunts as to the past, or to receive them with a frank and honest welcome? Shall we turn away the succor which secures the ratification of the Constitution, divested of provisions which General SCOFIELD and the President alike condemn, because the succor is tendered by those who were formerly secessionists; or shall we not forget the past which they are content to reverse, and accept assistance which assures the early restoration of the State to the Union?

It seems to us that proper feeling and obvious duty concur in requiring a very different treatment of the accessions now obtained to the ranks of reconstructionists. If they proposed to negotiate terms implying a surrender of essential principles or the elevation of doubtful men to high office, the case would be changed. But in this instance nothing is asked which General GRANT and a large proportion of the Republicans are not prepared to concede. The main facts of reconstruction are accepted. There is no resistance to a single material point in the policy prescribed by the Government. There is no demand for positions on the ticket: on the contrary, a ticket nominated by Republicans, on a basis identical with General GRANT's Message, is accepted as it stands. All the signs of good faith are visible in the transaction. The leading spirits gave pledges of moderation as members of the Committee that visited Washington, and their subsequent action has afforded evidence of sincerity. To slight or insult or cast off support of this character were worse than folly. It would be to postpone indefinitely the restoration of the State, and to impart fresh vitality to passions which every good citizen should desire to see extinguished. If reconstruction is to be a reality, bygones must sooner or later be forgotten; and there can be no better opportunity for the exercise of this forgetfulness in Virginia than that which is afforded by the movement now formally inaugurated. The fact that they who, by the declaration of their assailants, were sufficiently powerful to prevent the ratification of the Constitution, as a whole or in part, are cooperating with Republicans to insure its success, is surely an occasion for burying animosities, and recognizing the merit of a service to which only a misguided partisanship can be indifferent.

Of the relative chances of success possessed by the Wells and Walker tickets we do not propose to speak. Upon their respective pretensions the people of the State will pronounce the decisive judgment, and outside speculation as to the results of the vote is not entitled to much consideration. This, however, is apparent—the opposition to the obnoxious provisions of the Constitution, which will probably be submitted separately, already controls the public opinion of the State. Apart from the superior personal attributes of the Walker ticket, its strength is derived from identification with the anti-proscriptive policy, the force of which has finally compelled Governor WELLS to abandon the extreme ground on which he was nominated. Even he, the candidate of the proscriptionists, finds it necessary to repudiate the offensive features of their handiwork. It may be considered certain, then, that the election which the President is authorized to order will end in the restoration of the State, with a Constitution purged and purified in a manner acceptable to rational men.

A Reform Where it was Needed.

It has been usual heretofore for an attorney, when he had occasion for special service in that direction, to send up to the Marshal's office and say he wanted a deputy. A deputy was forthwith put at his command to do his bidding in whatever manner and form he might direct. In this way Mr. CLARENCE SEWARD, acting as counsel for Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., went to the Marshal's office on Monday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and gave his order for a deputy. General BARLOW, not being present and his first assistant presuming that things were to go on as of old, complied with the demand, and Mr. SEWARD took the deputy to his house up town, where a conference was had with his client, and at 6 P. M. the deputy was directed to go to Staten Island, arrest Mr. NORVELL the writer of the Money article in the TIMES, bring him forthwith to the City and hold him in custody.

The object of this manœuvre was, of course, to commit him to Ludlow-street Jail, and keep him there over night. It is not at all surprising that Mr. FISK should seek to revenge himself, in such a coarse and brutal way, for damage which he had absurdly supposed it possible to inflict upon his reputation;—but it is a little surprising, to us at all events, that Mr. CLARENCE SEWARD should consent to be used in the execution of so contemptible a purpose, by such an employer as Mr. FISK. The Deputy Marshal, having a keener sense of decency than either the lawyer or his client, did not execute the order, so the noble design failed;—and both Mr. SEWARD and Mr. FISK had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. NORVELL discharged the next morning, because neither of them had known enough of law or geography to be aware that Staten Island was not in the Southern but the Eastern Judicial District.

We understand that General BARLOW has resolved to put a stop to this gross abuse, by which his deputies are made the instruments of private spite and paltry spleen. He has instructed them that they are hereafter to obey no order, and to execute no process, that does not emanate directly from his office, and has instructed them that a prompt dismissal will follow any violation of this order. This is a very proper and greatly needed reform, and will prevent the conversion of his office into a regularly organized black-mail establishment.

The same abuse, we are told, has obtained in the Sheriff's office. But it would probably be as useless to call for reform there as for children to cry for the moon. So we must be content for the present to have the practice stopped in the Marshal's office;—which will be a good beginning at least.

Governor Hoffman and Sheriff O'Brien.

The people of this State have witnessed from the present Governor more vetoes than from any prior incumbent this many a year; the cause whereof has been the principle which he declared, on the first occasion offered, that he would refuse his signature to every bill the subject of which is already provided for by the general laws. He has hitherto acted consistently on the rule which he laid down for himself, and Democrats have not failed to make party capital out of this Executive slaughter of the numerous local jobs which they charged against the Republican majority, although every one outside of Bedlam knows very well that most of them originated with their own members, and that the Democratic minority are in sufficient force to make their party equally chargeable with the odium involved in the passage of such bills. We have heard our Democratic citizens boast that New-York has had no such Governor since the days of DE WITT CLINTON. This eulogy we do not cite to approve, nor do we quote it in the spirit of sarcasm; but the time will have come, should the Sheriff's amended bill pass the Assembly, to enable the Governor to rise into a little greater proximity with this magnificent standard of comparison, or to take his rank among common politicians.

The fees of Sheriffs are provided for by general laws, and, if any distinction were to be made as to the Sheriff of New-York, it should be toward the reduction of his immense income; but the pertinent fact is that this is purely a local bill, and, therefore, in obedience to his own rule, the Governor should veto it. So much for principle. On the other hand, the more money it gives to Sheriff O'BRIEN, the more "repeaters" will he be able to command at election, and the more votes will the Democratic Party get, and the greater will be the Governor's chances of success, when a candidate for office. So much for political expediency. And we shall now see whether Governor HOFFMAN is a man of principle or a politician.

The Tax Levies.

The time for final action on our TAX Levies is at hand, and we may properly warn the Legislature that on it will rest the responsibility of granting to the City authorities the vast extra sums or any of them which they unblushingly demand. Three estimates for the annual Tax Levy have been made, first, the swollen and preposterous one of the New-York officials; secondly, the moderate and economical one of the Citizens' Association; and, thirdly, a compromise between them, nearer the latter, made by the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, and passed by the Senate.

It remains for the Assembly to act on one or all of these. Should it seek to restore the enormous figures of the City officials, on it will be the responsibility. To try to thrust this responsibility back upon the local authorities, merely on the ground that the latter *demand* so much—is a mere subterfuge. As well might the guardian of an estate, or the trustee of a fund, pay all bills and charges, unexamined and unreduced, which sharpers might draw against him. The State has reserved to itself the power of fixing the tax, and hence is solely responsible for putting it at the lowest practicable figure. Now, it is evident that the official and the Citizens' estimate cannot *both* be just. The latter has been fully explained to the Legislative Committees, so that no plea of "ignorance" or "honest intentions" can justify its rejection; it is the estimate of practical, business people, knowing what they are talking about, not interested in the disbursement of the fund, but interested to have the grievous burdens of taxation lightened. To it may be added a margin of $500,000 or $600,000, and even then it will be *two millions* below the other; and we have already shown how $400,000 were surreptitiously tacked on to the county estimates, after they left the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller, many of which additions went to the items already most complained of for their extravagance. We warn the State Legislature in this as in other matters not to trespass too far on the long-suffering of our citizens—the last straw breaks the camel's back.

Journalism.

The Toledo *Commercial* mistakes the purport of our remark that the private relations between the conductor of a public journal and his employes is not a proper subject of public comment, and represents us as implying that the integrity of men employed on newspapers is a matter of no consequence. It says:

"We had supposed that a man's reputation for ability and integrity was made worth something to him by being worth something *to the journal* with which he might be associated. Hence, were we to engage an editor, we would prefer a man known, not only for ability, but also for honesty. We are inclined to think the TIMES association act on that principle. Two men being equal in capacity, they would pay the one of known integrity much more than the one whom they knew to be dishonest, and for the reason, among others, that the former would command the confidence of the public to a greater degree than the latter. It will be a sad day for the world, when the character of journalists becomes a matter of indifference to the public with whom they are identified."

A newspaper is judged by the public by what it says, rather than by the reputation of the particular men who say it. Indeed, nine-tenths of what is published in every large newspaper is written by men who are utterly unknown, even by name, to the public at large. There is a popular impression, we are aware, that the editor of every paper writes everything there is in it, whereas, in point of fact, he can only supervise what is written by others, and see that it is what he needs and conforms in general sentiment to his own opinions. *He* is responsible to the public for the character of the paper, and *his* reputation for integrity, therefore, is important to the public and to the journal he edits.

But the paper does not depend in any great degree upon the reputation of the men who write for it, for they are known only by what they write. Not one in a hundred of the readers of the *Tribune* know anything whatever of the men who write two-thirds of its editorials; and we are inclined to think it will be a sad day for journalism when the names and reputation of individual writers become a matter of more interest than the principles they expouse and the opinions they express. Just in proportion as the profession becomes personal, does it become trashy, gossipy and worthless.

Good Out of Utah.

The *World*, in a leading article upon "The Pacific Railroad and Mormon Polygamy," concludes, and very justly, we think, that the completion of the former betokens the downfall of the latter. As the progress of civilization and the cure of human ills are often aided most by causes of which laws take, and can take, no cognizance, so it would not be surprising to find this Upas-tree of polygamy, which could neither be uprooted by force of arms nor fiat of legislation, plucked up and plowed out of existence by the resistless "railroad," under the tremendous forces which this typical modern reformer always brings to bear.

Should that result happen we shall all certainly speak more appreciatively of the social, industrial and entire non-religious part of the Mormon experiment than we can now find candor to do. Forgetting the fanaticism and no longer observing the monstrous follies of the self-styled Saints, we shall note that they have shown to the world, by their works in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, "what may be accomplished in the most unpromising of the mountain Territories by compact colonies capable of rendering mutual assistance, and possessing within themselves persons skilled in the various handicrafts that make up the industry of society." This, after all, so far as we are concerned, may be pronounced the real "mission" of Mormonism. It will be the task of some better historian of American progress than has yet arisen to show the influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG's wild project on our national destinies. Mormonism has been doing pioneer work for us; it has been acting at once the part of explorer and surveyor, and that of sentinel on the territorial outposts. To European immigration it has pointed out for twenty years the westward path; to American trans-continental commerce it has been the half-way house. It has demonstrated, on the one hand, what may be done by energy, thrift, enthusiasm and coöperative colonial labor, in a most impressive lesson to the whole world; it has furnished the base, as it were, on the other hand, for new expeditionary movements into the wilderness in all directions, north, south, east and west, by those who have sought "fresh fields and pastures new." The downfall of polygamy is a necessity, it being a hideous excrescence, whose existence must be ended; but it is probable that it can be ended peaceably and promptly, in which case we shall see plainly how out of an evil once so menacing some good will have come.

The Canada Homicide.

The Canadians are evidently getting ready for annexation. They are already adopting the usages and habits of the United States in the matter of criminal trials. Young CHALONER, who has just been tried for murder, in the killing of WHITTAKER, the officer who had seduced his sister, has been *acquitted*. If the facts are correctly stated in the published reports, the verdict, whether in conformity with law, or conducive to the preservation of the public peace or not, will not be very widely or strongly disapproved. WHITTAKER seems to have been a lawless, reckless profligate, as destitute of decency as of principle; and if killing is ever justifiable on the ground of just provocation, it was so, certainly, in this instance. Unless the law makes more adequate and just provision for the punishment of seduction and kindred crimes, these cases of murder will assuredly multiply.

MINOR TOPICS.

We recently referred to an *electro-magnetic engine for driving sewing machines*, that has been invented and introduced in France. We have a note on the subject from a distinguished physician in this vicinity. He considers that such a source of motor power for these now indispensable machines is imperatively demanded. There can be no question that the employment of the feet upon the pedals, now in use, is a source of serious evil to the large proportion of females suffering in various degrees from diseases of the pelvic viscera, and consequently such persons, at least, should abstain from using the machine. The pressing necessity for a substitute for the pedal ought to present sufficient inducement to the ingenious to perfect such an agency. If the French machine accomplishes the desired end it will prove of incredible value.

The opening of Church-street, from Vesey to the Battery, is the first of a series of similar improvements which will eventually greatly improve and relieve the lower and crowded part of the City. This and all like improvements have been violently opposed by property owners, and the present success has been attained only by granting the most liberal awards. But when finished, this improvement will add so largely to the value of property facing on it that future opposition to similar improvements will, we are satisfied, be more moderate, sensible and intelligent.

It is an excellent sign that so many Republican papers are displaying such great freedom in criticising the administration of President GRANT. It is pitiable in itself, as well as destructive of the independence of the Press, when all the journalists of either party consider it their duty to uphold all the acts of all the "representatives" of their party.

Our generally quiet and sober Brooklyn neighbors are nervous and restless under the rule of the several Commissions sent to look after their interests. The arbitrary but necessary action of the Sewerage Commission has made them timid, and they do not welcome, as they should, the new Fire Commission which has been given them. The other alternative—a Municipal Government like that of New-York—is to be avoided at any cost in the shape of Commissioners.

It is the Germans more than the Irish who are coming to us now in swelling volume. Nearly one-half (11,222) of the emigrants who landed at this port during April, were of the Teutonic race,—the best element in Europe on which we have to draw. We have practically annexed Ireland, and are rapidly drawing Canada and Germany to our shore. The Germans are doubly valuable as accessions to our strength, for the reason that they do not stop in our crowded sea-shore cities, but go directly to the districts that need development, and want men to develop them. The German Emigrant Society report that the increase this year is about thirty per cent. over the arrivals for the same period last year. There are over five times as many Germans landed monthly at this time, as there were in 1864 and 1865.

"Another wanton insult to the American people," is the caption which a cotemporary puts to the dispatch, announcing that the Telegraphic Censor of Cuba had forbidden the transmission to this country by the Havana Cable of several items which he alleged to be false. Whether or not the Censor does right to prohibit the telegraph transmitting any reports current in Havana, is an open question. But the newspaper must be very hard up for a "wanton insult," when it fastens on the Censor's action in this case as one.

Professor CHANDLER having made his report for the Board of Health on the subject of kerosene, we have an idea that very little safe or inexplosive oil of that sort is now used in the City, or anywhere. One sentence of the report says much in a short space: "Every oil that can be lighted with a match is unsafe for use." Almost all the oil now used, even by the most careful people, can be lighted by a match, as any one may prove who wishes to try. This would show that every lamp is liable to explode. It is certainly wonderful that so few do explode, when we consider this, and also the careless hands that manage them. But, considering the losses of life and property from kerosene during the past year, it is certainly time that the law in regard to its adulteration was enforced.

If BISMARCK means to try conclusions with the Frenchmen, he had better begin as soon as possible. The German journals are once more noticing the great emigration from the Prussian dominions—not alone from the Eastern districts' but from the others as well. On one day lately, 1,500 of the peasantry were conveyed by rail to Bremen, and on the next, 2,000 of the same class. The poor people have no mind to confront needle-guns or Chassepots. The Irish people, too, are again turning their faces Westward in great numbers. Though they have no fear of going to pot, after the Prussian fashion, they are crowding away from Queenstown and other ports, without waiting to see the end of the Church Establishment. They will all help to crowd the Sioux away from the great Pacific Railroad.

A City paper says that "if the Union Ferry Company would prohibit smoking in the gentlemen's cabins, those who eschew the weed would probably cease to trespass upon the rights of the fair sex on the opposite side of the boats." If the Company would put cushions on the seats in the gentlemen's cabins, and make them otherwise comfortable, the men, whether they "eschew the weed" or not, would have no temptation to go into the ladies' cabin. On what principle women only are assumed to be entitled to reasonable and decent accommodations on our cars and ferry-boats, we are not aware. Men seem to be generally regarded as utterly superfluous, and to be tolerated only as a special favor. It is time this nonsense were abandoned. Men, as well as women, form part of "the public," and ought not to be wholly ignored.

The *Sailors' Magazine* gives a very interesting though rather brief account, of Captain JOHN WEBSTER, of the Snug Harbor, on Staten Island—a man 104 years old, who went to school with JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, walked, arm-in-arm, with DANIEL WEBSTER, and conversed with WASHINGTON. The old gentleman should dictate his reminiscences; for he must have a good many of them—Irish as well as American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1869.

SIR: As the writer of Minor Topics, could you do me the favor to explain some of the mysterious slang phrases the brokers use in Wall-street? For instance I read the monetary articles and come on this: "The Bears showed a disposition to cover their 'shorts.'" And further on, "The already 'short' interest has been increased," &c. Now I want to ascertain why the Bears (I know what they are) should so earnestly desire to cover their "shorts," and if so, what business a Wall-street Bear has with shorts. Does a Wall-street Bull *per contra* necessarily have "longs?" If so, how often and how many? Will you have the urbanity to elucidate?

TURVEYDROP.

A financial *bear* is a biped who seeks to *depreciate* the market value of stocks or the premium on gold. A financial *bull* is a biped who attempts to *appreciate* both. When a bear has sold stocks or gold to another party,—to a bull, for example—the bear is said to be *short* in stocks or in gold, while the bull is *long*. When a bear shows a disposition to *cover* his shorts, there is a probability that he is of the opinion that there is about to be a rise in the market price of the stocks or gold of which he is short, or else that they have fallen to a point which will give him the profit for which he has "operated" or speculated. When a bear "earnestly desires" to cover, it shows that he is very much afraid the market will rise, or very anxious to realize the profit he has gained. The figurative use of *bull* and *bear* in financial circles is probably based on the circumstance that a bear paws *down* (values,) while a bull tosses up (prices.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of Music and the Drama.

The long-promised pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe," at Wood's Museum, will not be brought out till Saturday night. At most City play-houses, the bill undergoes no change. At the Fifth-avenue Opera House however, "Le Mariage aux Lanternes" and "Monsieur Choufleury" will be substituted for the more familiar works that have hitherto constituted the repertoire. Miles. TOSTEE and IRMA, both appear, it should be remembered in the first-named piece, which will be acted every evening until further notice.

The "Messe Solennelle" is to be sung to-night in Brooklyn. Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA and Sigs. ANTONUCCI and BONETTI, all coöperate in its performance, which will be given in the Academy of Music.

Jubal Early's Insult to Mr. Glass.

From the Bristol (Va.) News, April 30.

On Saturday last General JUBAL A. EARLY refused to recognize Mr. B. H. GLASS who called upon and spoke to him. To the question of Mr. GLASS as to whether it was intended as an insult, General EARLY replied affirmatively, and was at once struck by Mr. GLASS, who was in turn knocked down by General EARLY. We have this statement from more than one gentleman from Lynchburg, and suppose it is true. It is neither our province nor our present object to defend the political course of Mr. GLASS, but General EARLY should remember that no man has had greater reason than he to complain of the intolerance of public opinion. We well remember the time when he was the butt of popular ridicule. There are many who have not forgotten how he was held up to popular scorn on the caustic pen of JOHN M. DANIEL, as "the Terapin from Franklin." We have lived to believe that his sagacity was then not inferior to the valor he has since displayed, but he comes awkwardly home from exile, if he shall undertake to insult those who may disagree with him upon the great questions of the day. We are sorry he has done this thing.

VIRGINIA.

The Political Canvass in Virginia—The Convention of the 26th and 29th of April—Formal Disfranchisement and Revival of the White Man's Party of 1866—The Underwood Constitution to be Adopted with the Iron-clad Oath Proper gated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 2, 1869.

The Conservative Convention of Virginia has adjourned, after withdrawing its candidates and pulling down its platform of principles. You will recollect the history of the movement which has had this lame and impotent conclusion.

Its first demonstration was in the form of a mass-meeting of people from all parts of the State, held in the Richmond Theatre on the 7th of December, 1867. The Convention, black and white, which had just before been elected to frame a State Constitution under one of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, had assembled in the State Capital. Not a line of the Constitution which this latter body was convened to frame had been written. But the mass meeting of white men, which met in the theatre, had been called for the purpose of organizing a White Man's Party to oppose the forthcoming Constitution, before it was known what a single provision of it would be. This mass meeting determined to provide for a thorough organization of the white men of the State. An able committee, of which Mr. HUNTER, Mr. STUART, Mr. BALDWIN, and like men, were members, reported resolutions strongly deprecating negro suffrage, and recommended a plan of organization the most thorough ever before proposed in the partisan history of the State. Thus organized, and thus heralding the white man's cause, the meeting adjourned to meet again in regular Convention at the call of an Executive Committee, which was constituted at Richmond.

The Constitutional Convention, then sitting in the State capital, after a few months completed its labors, and promulgated what is called (from the name of the presiding officer of the body which framed it) the Underwood Constitution. This much-discussed and much-misunderstood instrument provided for negro suffrage. It adopted the disability provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. It applied the iron-clad test-oath to State officers. It embodied a Homestead clause retrospective in operation. It established a free school system similar in its provisions to that in operation throughout the Northern States. It authorized a county organization, educational and municipal, well enough adapted to dense populations, but temporarily cumbrous and expensive when applied to the sparse populations of a State in which slaveholding landlords had lived in baronial isolation, and the masses of laboring people were landless, houseless, unlettered and black.

Withthe exception of the test-oath clause, and some other clauses at present unsuited to the condition of the State, the Constitution is the best that was ever before framed for Virginia.

But its objectionable features were capable of being rendered sufficiently unpopular under horrifying appeals from artful politicians. Accordingly, no sooner was the Underwood Constitution promulgated than the "white man's party" was called together in convention at the State Capital. The plan of thorough organization which had been adopted in December, 1867, was fully put in operation by this Convention on the 8th of May, 1868. Gubernatorial and Congressional tickets were announced, Superintendents of counties, and Captains of hundreds and fifties were appointed, and the most active canvassing was commenced that had been known in the State since the great contest between Governor WISE and the Know-Nothings, which had made the year 1855 memorable in the partisan annals of Virginia.

This people were everywhere addressed by popular speakers, young and old, and with great effect. The public mind was thoroughly aroused and organized against the much vilified instrument, and an impression produced which would have been fatal to the Underwood Constitution, if a vote had been ordered upon it. General SCHOFIELD plainly seeing the fate of the instrument, declined to order an election for its ratification, and referred the matter to Congress. Congress could entertain no hope of its success before the people, and prudently refrained from ordering a vote. But this observation is to be made in respect to the popular antipathy thus roused toward this Constitution, viz.: that the feeling against it was chiefly directed to negro suffrage. Comparatively little attention was then paid to other provisions.

Thus organized, thus marshaled and arrayed, the native white voters of the State presented almost a unanimous front against the Underwood Constitution. The grand army stood in line of battle. The enemy feared to show himself and declined the decisive encounter. The action thus stood suspended until Congress should sound the charge. While thus arrayed and confident of victory, the Conservative host was astonished to observe a movement on its own left wing, and dismayed to observe that an entire division of their army were marching over with the white flag to the Underwood camp. It was the movement of the famous "Committee of Nine." Alarmed by the election of General GRANT, they went to surrender the question of negro suffrage; to sell out the cause of the white man's party; and to ask in exchange the privilege of office-holding, together with certain other advantages obtainable by means of certain expurgations from the Underwood Constitution. All this occurred in January last.

Certain victory was thus deliberately thrown away. All party organization was dissolved. Criminations and recriminations began. Mutual confidence was lost, and that *fall* came which happens to every house divided against itself. There was left only an Executive Committee, and that Committee found itself bereft of every other function save that of calling a Convention of the party together at Richmond.

A few exfoliating Republicans, discontented with the proceedings of their party at the Petersburg Radical Convention of the 9th of March last, had meantime brought out what they called a true Republican ticket, that is to say, a ticket of men professing to support General GRANT and the reconstruction policy, but opposed to the election of negroes to office, and advocating some very trenchant excisions from the Underwood Constitution. On this ticket G. C. WALKER, a New-York man, living in Norfolk, was placed for Governor, and two natives, of suitable mediocrity, were appended as Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General.

The Committee of Nine had divided the white man's party of 1867—it as a fissure divides an iceberg. There was no power in the elements, there was no alchemy in nature that could heal the crack. In this hopeless state of severance, the Executive Committee of the Caucasian organization called a convention of the distracted party to be held in this city on last Wednesday, the 28th of April. There was a

had been so formidable and potential an organization for twelve months in Virginia, that Congress had refrained from ordering a vote on the issues of that year, was now abandoned to the fury of the canvass, without captain, pilot, rudder or compass.

The result that will follow so extraordinary a setting of proceedings as have been witnessed in this State is already well enough known. The Radical Party, headed by Governor WELLS will go into the canvass on an in-put capital of 100,000 registered votes. Of the remaining 150,000 votes registered in the State, from 80,000 to 90,000 will not be cast for either candidate for Governor, but will be thrown solid against the Underwood Constitution. For the remaining 70,000 to 80,000 votes there will be a sharp contest between WELLS and WALKER, with the best chances in favor of WELLS.

I assume that Governor WELLS will concur with President GRANT in advocating the exclusion from the Underwood Constitution of the iron-clad test-oath clause. If so, there will be little choice between himself and his competitor as to the platforms; while the certainty that is now felt of his election, and the evident fact of his being supported by the President and the dominant party in Congress, will bring a host of waverers to his side.

We begin now to foresee a definite result in Virginia. The long suspense, which has been chilling our prosperity and energy by inches, is about to terminate. And, though our condition after the election about to be held may be embarrassing and distasteful, yet the "live man" of the State can see easy and certain, if not very speedy, issue from all our troubles, into a prosperity bright, buoyant and marvelous, such as has been enjoyed by few of the States of our great and beloved Union. INTERDIUM.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Letter From Governor Wells—Test-Oaths and Disfranchisement—The New Constitution.

The following letter from Governor WELLS, of Virginia, was published in the Richmond *State Journal* of Tuesday evening:

MAY 1, 1869.

Thomas Garland, Esq., Shadwell, Va.:

SIR: On my return from Norfolk, I found your letter of the 24th ult. unanswered.

I had supposed that it was generally known what my views were in relation to the test-oath, as frequent occasion has been taken by me to express the same, in public and in private. You will, perhaps, remember that the Republican Party has in its platform proclaimed repeatedly that it does not believe in test-oaths or permanent disfranchisements. I not only gave my approval to this expression of principle, but in my statement before the Reconstruction Committee said that, in my judgment, no Republican form of government could long exist where a considerable portion of the people were disfranchised or test-oaths were required. I also expressed the opinion that, while a majority of the Republican Party were in favor of an early election and the adoption of the Constitution *as it now stands*, still, if it was the opinion of our Republican friends in Congress that it ought not to be submitted or adopted in its present form, then the Republican Party of Virginia would but follow their behest. I did not, however, claim that the people should have the right to make the changes themselves. The cardinal principle, vital to a Republican form of Government—that the people should have the right to frame their own organic law—would be clearly violated if Congress were to undertake to make a Constitution for them.

This view was substantially the one adopted by the refusal of Congress to entertain the plan proposed by the "Committee of Nine." Our mutual and highly esteemed friend, Judge RYAN, will perhaps remember that an interview took place on the 17th of March, between himself, the President, General WICKHAM and myself, in which this subject was referred to and briefly considered.

On the 3d of April I visited Washington for the purpose of urging the passage of a bill authorizing the President to order an election to submit the Constitution in a way which should be in harmony with the views above referred to. A joint resolution on the subject had before been introduced by Mr. FARNSWORTH, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Procuring a copy of it, I presented the matter to a prominent member of the Committee on Reconstruction, and asked whether he would aid in securing its passage. He declined to do so on the ground that Congress, by its action upon the Mississippi bill, had indicated a purpose not to take any action, at the session, looking or providing for an election in the unreconstructed States.

After three or four days spent in earnest endeavor to secure a favorable consideration of the measure, it became apparent to me that nothing but the name of General GRANT would secure the passage of such a bill. I therefore left Washington on the 7th of April, by the hands of an earnest friend of reconstruction, a copy of this resolution, with the request that the President would express his views of the bill, and by a message suggest the enactment of some such law. [illegible]

The President at once gave his approval, and during the afternoon of the same day sent a message to Congress on the subject. The subsequent passage of the bill is a matter of history. My own efforts, which were continued without intermission until the bill was signed by him, though not a matter of the same public notoriety, were well known to a very large number of the Republican members of both Houses of Congress.

I labored for the passage of the bill, because it provided a method by which we could have an early election; because it gave to the people at that election an opportunity of determining whether they would have a constitution at all or not, and what its form should be; it also gave an opportunity for an expression, on the part of the President and his administration, of their views as to what sections of the Constitution should be submitted separately, and what is, perhaps, more important than all, it afforded the only practical way by which it was possible to bring the Republican Party to a cordial support of any measure that might result in a modification.

It was evident that the influence of the President's name would be as magical with the masses of the Republican Party as it has been with Congress itself, nor has anything occurred since to weaken the strength of my conviction on that subject, but I regret that he has intended to cause me to entertain it the more firmly.

I believe that whichever sections of the Constitution the President prefers to have stricken out, he will submit separately, and the probabilities are that the weight of his name will be such that the provisions so submitted separately will be defeated.

In a public speech made by me, from the Capitol steps, in Richmond, about two weeks since, I stated that there could be no objection to the bill on the ground that the President was authorized to make a separate submission of one or more of the provisions of the Constitution; for, after all, *it was only a recognition of the right of the people to determine the form of their own laws, and if a majority of the qualified voters should decide that the test-oath ought to be stricken out*, then no man could withhold his approval, but all must give their cordial assent to this authoritative decision.

It appears to me that this embraces the whole subject, and really causes the test-oath to cease to be a line of division. I never in fact thought it well calculated or likely to secure even in a mere partisan sense the object for which it was framed, because, while in some instances it might keep a particular individual out of office, it would not putany Republican in official station.

It was intended only as a temporary measure. It was supposed, I believe, that its efficiency would cease whenever the State became reconstructed, therefore it was that the Legislature was authorized to remove by a three-fifths vote "the disabilities therein contained." Those referring to the oath itself, and I now believe the public opinion will soon come to the conclusion that the punishment for engaging in insurrection and rebellion ought be that and only that which is prescribed by the sovereignty whose dignity has been invaded.

The act was an offence against the Government of the United States; the punishment for it has been declared by competent authority in appropriate form, and no State ought to go beyond it. If the whole subject should be disposed of on some such general principle, we shall be happily relieved from any danger of antagonism between ourselves, the President or Congress. Our local affairs and State politics will be separated from what is now the most disturbing cause of our difficulties and embarrassments. We shall then be better able to devote more harmonious and undivided attention to the promotion of the great material interests of the State. There will be no longer a convenient excuse for using our railroads, canals and other internal improvements, for merely partisan purposes, and we may reasonably expect that these great works will be prosecuted, used and managed solely with reference to the higher objects for which they were undertaken.

That the State, its public works and all its interests will be regarded as a common heritage, whose safety, prosperity and development should be promoted for the general advantage and the common benefit.

Trusting that the views above expressed may, to some extent, meet the approval of your wise judgment and better experience, I remain, Sir, with great respect, Yours, truly,

H. H. WELLS.

Personal.

Lord Berkeley Paget, Lord Waterpark, Hon. F. A. Wiggins and Hon. Mr. Wigram, of England, Hon. D. Burbour, of Ireland, and Alvin Rose, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House. Governor Thomas Carney, of Kansas, Hon. J. M. Reynolds, of Albany, Hon. George Sharples, of Liverpool, Dr. Nelson, of Albany, and Hon. John Sharples, of Quebec, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. M. Warner, of Albany, Hon. O. Ames, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. F. Lombard, of Boston, Hon. M. Pierce, of Norwich, and Jas. Mabon, of Montreal, are at the Astor House. General Graham, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. General S. P. Heintzelman, of Washington, is at the St. Charles Hotel. General D. Ullmann, of the United States Army, and Hon. F. O. Salter, of Alaska, are at the Coleman House.

ALBANY.

About Adjournment—More Vetoes—The Gas Bill—The Charity Bill—Compliment to Speaker Youngclove.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

It seems to be tacitly understood that the Legislature is to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday next, but it is not easy to see how the business now pending is to be disposed of by that time unless a good deal more diligence and dispatch is used in the next three days than has been shown in the first half of the week. The Assembly bills have been purposely kept back in the Senate in order to force the passage of the TAX Commissioners' bill by the former body, but that excuse for delay no longer exists. None of the City railroad bills have yet been acted on in the Senate and there is a nervous anxiety among the corporators about their fate. As to the great railroad corporations of the State their schemes will hang fire, so long as there is a prospect of exterting money from them, even if the session of the Legislature should have to be prolonged till the 4th of July—the time designated for taking the Broadway Railroad bill from the table. The Central Scrip and Consolidated Railroad bills are now meeting with opposition from Erie, and the lobbyists are chuckling in anticipation of a refunctment of the fault course of last session. Stock speculations in New-York Central have also had a good deal to do with delaying the action of the Senate on those bills, and greenbers will do well not to invest largely on dispatches sent from here as to what will or will not be done by the Senate.

MORE VETOES.

Two more vetoes were sent in by the Governor to-day—one to each House. The veto of the "Oswego Pier and Dock Company" bill, which was sent to the Senate, drew forth from the author of the bill—Senator MATTOON—a sharp criticism. He said that the only man in Oswego who opposed the bill was one FREDK. G. CARRINGTON, a brother-in-law of the Comptroller. He furthermore said that it was intimated to him when he presented the bill that, unless the aforesaid CARRINGTON was made a corporator in it, the bill should never become a law. CARRINGTON was not made a corporator, and the bill, it seemed, had not become a law.

Mr. CREAMER said, (sarcastically,) he was glad to hear there was a man named CARRINGTON in Oswego, whose name would be required in all future corporation bills in order to secure their passage.

Mr. MATTOON moved that the bill be passed, notwithstanding the Governor's objections, but afterward withdrew the motion and consented to lay the veto on the table with its predecessors.

THE GAS BILL.

If the New-York public fail to get a bill through this Legislature to protect them from the extortions of the gas monopolies, it is well that they should know who is responsible. The bill that passed the Assembly by an overwhelming majority was drawn with great care, and after a full and thorough investigation by a select committee of the Assembly, of the manner in which the gas companies of New-York are managed and the public swindled; and there is not a man in New-York, unless he be interested directly or indirectly in the gas companies, who does not desire its passage. The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs have now had the bill in their hands a week without reporting it for the action of that body. Two of the members of the Committee, viz., Senators BANKS, of Albany, and KENNEDY, of Syracuse, are opposed to the bill de facto, and both of them are interested in gas companies. Senator CREAMER, of New-York, is said to desire amendments to the bill which, if they were made at this late day, would be sure to kill it. Senators CROWLEY, of Niagara County, (Chairman of the Committee,) and PALMER, of Dutchess, are in favor of reporting the bill as it is, but they cannot do it as long as Mr. CREAMER refuses to give his consent. Cannot some Democratic victim of the New-York gas companies overcome that gentleman's scruples?

THE CHARITY BILL.

The Charity bill, reported from the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means last evening, was considered in Committee of the Whole to-day. It appropriates to the Orphan Asylums, Homes for the Friendless and other charitable institutions of like character throughout the State—the "Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum" alone excepted—the sum of $150,000, to be divided among the several counties in proportion to their respective valuations. Those counties having no such institutions are to receive their share for the County Treasury. In addition to this general appropriation, the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian Children is given $5,000; the charity week-day schools of the State $20,000, to be divided *pro rata* according to the number of scholars; the New-York Medical College for Women, $10,000, (to be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund;) the House of the Good Shepherd, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, $10,000 each, (to be paid out of the same fund;) the hospitals of the State, except the New-York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital of New-York City, $65,000, to be divided according to the number of beneficiary patients in each; the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, $2,000; the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New-York Dispensary for Cancers, and the New-York Homeopathic Infirmary for Women, $1,000 each; the Northeastern Dispensary of New-York City, $600; the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, $1,500; the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, $1,500; the Demilt Dispensary, $1,000; the Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary, $1,000; the Dispensary for New-York Medical College for Women, $500; the Northern Dispensary of New-York City, $500; the German Dispensary, $800; the New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, $2,000; the Western New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, $600; the Eastern New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, $1,000; the Western New-York Homeopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, $200; the New-York Infirmary Dispensary, $500; the Poughkeepsie Dispensary, $800; the Albany Dispensary, $700; the Dispensary of the Troy Hospital, $600; the Buffalo City Dispensary, $500; the Buffalo Homeopathic Dispensary, $600; the Yorkville Dispensary, $1,000; the Harlem Dispensary, $1,000, and the Branch Tompkins-square Dispensary, $1,000.

It will be seen by the above that the homeopathists must have had a strong representation on the Committee of Ways and Means. A long discussion took place on the bill, and several unimportant amendments were adopted. Mr. MCLEOD attacked it for its sectarian character. He said that not a single Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist charitable institution was recognized in the benefits of the bill, but it was in the main a bill to appropriate money from the State treasury to help propagate the religious doctrines of one ecclesiastical denomination. The bill, as amended, was passed.

PRESENTATION TO THE SPEAKER.

The proceedings in the Assembly were suspended during the morning session by Mr. GLEASON rising to a question of privilege and addressing the Speaker in a neat and highly complimentary speech preliminary to presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain—the gift of the members of the Assembly without distinction of party.

Speaker YOUNGLOVE was entirely taken aback by the unexpected compliment, and with much feeling responded as follows:

SIR: This manifestation is to me entirely unexpected, as it is unmerited, and I cannot now find language to express my feelings or fittingly respond to their expression toward me on the part of yourself and of those whom you represent. While endeavoring to discharge the duties imposed upon me as the presiding officer of this House faithfully and justly, I am not aware that in the discharge of those duties I have so demeaned myself as to merit this consideration. Yourselves must be judges. In accepting this testimonial, I receive it as a token of an approval on your part of my official acts as the presiding officer of this House. I shall receive and cherish it to life's end as a constant reminder of my pleasant association and intercourse with all the members of this Assembly. Accept, Sir, for yourself and associates my expressions of thankfulness and regard. (Applause.) S.

The Erie Bill—Additional Authority to Central Park Commissioners—The Excise Law.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 5.

The little Erie Railroad bill that passed the Senate some weeks ago, and which receives such a through ventilation in to-day's TIMES, was last evening smuggled through the Assembly, where it received as little attention as it did in the Senate. Whether from the diminutive size of the bill, or its apparently innocent title, it appears to have escaped the scrutiny of both Houses, and although it bore the name of thimble-rigging TWEED as its author, no one seems to have thought of looking for the little joker that lay concealed therein. It was simply a piece of careless legislation, and as such is a proper subject for veto; but in view of the well-known fact that the Erie Railroad is hereafter to be run as a Democratic machine, it is probably asking too much of a Democratic Governor to smash the first Tammany engine that is placed on the track. When the bill came up in the Senate, Mr. CHAPMAN, who bears the reputation of being a square man, although an Erie director, informed his brother Senators that it was an exact copy of an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was simply designed to protect the Erie from foreign competition. The Senate took his word for it and passed the bill without discussion. One Senator informed me to-day that he did not know its contents till his attention was called to it some time after, and that if he had been aware of the real character of the bill he never would have voted for it. No doubt many other Senators went it blind in the same way.

The Bribery bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, this evening, without opposition.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Central Park Commissioners to survey and prepare maps of Westchester County below Yonkers and west of the Harlem River, and report to the next Legislature, with a view to laying out roads and avenues, and making other improvements on the north side of the river corresponding with and in continuance of those projected on the upper end of the island.

The promised appointment of Ex-Senator GEORGE ANDREWS and Hon. C. M. DEPEW as the two Republicans on the TAX Commission gives very general satisfaction, and reconciles many to the passage of the bill, which excited so bitter party feeling last evening. Among the members referred to in my last dispatch as having voted for the bill, and whose motives are above suspicion, it is but just that I should add the names of M. A. HALL, W. M. ELY and C. RAY.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening, at which it was agreed to have a Conference Committee of the Senate and Assembly with a view to agreeing on certain modifications of the Excise law.

The Tax Levy was discussed in the Assembly Committee on Cities this evening, and will be reported to-morrow. The sum total of the items will not greatly exceed the amount reported from the Senate.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, May 5.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Young Men's Lyceum at Tarrytown. To regulate the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad. Providing for a supply of water for Rome. To amend the charter of Jamaica. To close a portion of Water-street, Brooklyn. To continue the corporate existence of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad. To incorporate the City Hall Company of Troy. Relative to widening Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. To incorporate the Clyde Water Works. In relation to the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. Fixing the compensation of the Deputy and Assistant Record Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York. To incorporate the Social Mennerchor of New-York. In relation to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-York. To amend the law for the formation of manufacturing companies. To authorize the Mariposa Company to issue first preferred stock. To amend the charter of the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn. To incorporate the Savings Institution of New-York City. To authorize the construction of a street railroad in Poughkeepsie. For a new drive from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street to the Blind Asylum property. For extension of the Oakwood Railroad to Syracuse. For the improvement of Harlem River and Westchester Bayou Creek. To provide for the erection of a public market in the Twenty-first Ward. To incorporate the City of Watertown.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to incorporate the Oswego Pier and Dock Company. He objects that the bill gives the entire water front of the city, except a limited portion between the present piers, to the exclusive ownership of private corporations, and apparently for its exclusive use. The extent of shore thus transferred is said to be at least two miles. The object and purpose for which the Company is created is nowhere expressly defined, nor in change for the great privileges conferred are any duties to the public enjoined. The Company under this bill may do almost anything, but are not required to do anything. They may take up the shore, dig canals under water, fill up buried piers, docks, wharves, and lay railroad tracks. The bill is silent as to giving the use thereof to the public on any terms. The authorities of Oswego are given no power, no control over the changes to be made in its shore front, except that improvements are to be made in connection with the present harbor of Oswego in such manner as the directors shall determine best calculated to promote their interest, subject, however, to the approval of the same by the city authorities. If the real purpose of the Company be for the improvement of the harbor of Oswego, for public benefit, the city authorities should have the controlling voice; if the object be simply for private gain, then the proposed transfer of lands along the shore from the present owners without their consent, would, according to judicial decisions, be taking private property for private and not public uses. The charter is perpetual, and it is not subject to modification or repeal. The bill would clothe the corporation with extraordinary powers, no corresponding obligation being imposed, and subject to no future legislative control.

On motion of Mr. MATTOON the veto was tabled. The Supply bill coming to a third reading, numerous motions were made to recommit and amend the bill. Among the amendments adopted was one giving $5,000 to the New-York Poultry Association. The Supply bill as amended was passed by a vote of 25 to 6.

The Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

For a fifth Justice of the Peace in Richland, Oswego County. To provide for uniformity in presenting and protesting commercial paper. To punish fraud in counting and returning the votes of all elections. To extend the powers of Supervisors, except in New-York and Kings. To incorporate the Crescent Company. To amend the law relative to tenants, joint and in common. To authorize the sale of certificates of sale of lands for taxes, held by the State. To incorporate the German Loan Trust Company, New-York. To prevent the use of fraudulent checks, drafts and orders. For equalizing the salaries of judicial officers of Kings County. Relative to the Mediterranean and Oriental Navigation Company. Relative to the Eclectic Medical Dispensary of Brooklyn. To facilitate the construction of a railroad between Allegheny, Wyoming and Cattaraugus.

Mr. MATTOON called up the resolution sending the right of the State of New-York in the Gettysburg Cemetery to the United States. Adopted.

Bills ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Brooklyn Baptist Union. To incorporate the German Saengerbund of Buffalo. To incorporate the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank. To incorporate the village of Aiden. Relative to a site for the New-York Post Office. For the appointment of an additional stenographer in the Marine Court. Relative to the Hudson-avenue Railroad, Brooklyn. To extend Bedford-avenue and Herkimer-street, and to widen Perry-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill repealing all provisions of law exempting the real estate formerly occupied by the New-York Hospital from taxation.

The Senate refused to concur in the Assembly amendments to the bill amendatory of the State Excise law.

Mr. HUMPHREY reported a bill conferring additional powers, such as administering oaths, to the Commissioner of Emigration.

A bill amending the act incorporating the village of Charlotte was introduced and passed.

The Senate considered a few bills on the general orders, and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The special order, being the consideration of the Charity and General Tax bills, was taken up.

The former appropriates $150,000. The latter assesses a tax of five mills. The General Tax bill was ordered to a third reading. Discussion on the Charity bill ensued.

Mr. JACOBS moved to give the House of the Good Shepherd, in Brooklyn, $10,000, and the Roman Catholic Reformatory of Buffalo, $5,000.

Mr. JACOBS' amendment to the Charity bill was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading—71 to 14.

Mr. GLEASON rose to a question of privilege, and after a few complimentary remarks presented, on behalf of the members of the House, to Speaker YOUNGLOVE a gold watch and chain. The Speaker returned his thanks in fitting terms.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing Syracuse and certain towns in Oswego and Onondaga Counties to aid the Syracuse and Northwestern Railroad.

Colonel VAN BUREN appeared with a message from the Governor vetoing the bill consolidating several school districts and parts of districts within the corporate limits of the village of Johnstown, and to establish a Union Graded School therein. The principal ground of his objection is that the objects of the bill may be attained under general law.

Mr. TWEED moved to lay the veto on the table. Lost—14 to 61.

A motion to pass the bill over the veto was lost—13 to 71.

Mr. CREAMER moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for canal enlargement was lost.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. L. R. SMITH.

The bill allowing certain railroads to lay tracks on Harlem Bridge was reconsidered and passed.

The bill fixing the salaries of Kings County officers was also passed.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

For the relief of the sufferers on Black River in consequence of the breaking away of the North Branch Lake Reservoir, (by unanimous consent read a third time and passed.) To incorporate the Fontine Mutual Savings Bank. To incorporate the American Trust Company. To amend the Militia law. To amend the act relative to life insurance. To regulate the sale of theatre tickets. To widen Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Brooklyn. To incorporate the Guardian Insurers' Indemnity Company. To incorporate the Staten Island Bridge Company. Relative to the Board for the revision and collection of assessments in New-York. To incorporate the East Side Savings Bank. To increase the compensation of Justices of Sessions of Kings County. For the payment of the fees of the Sheriff of Kings County, and for the confinement of prisoners on civil process. Increasing the salaries of the Justices and Clerks of the Courts of Brooklyn. In relation to fire and marine individual underwriters.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Dock and Warehouse Company. To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

The Supply bill being announced from the Senate, the Assembly refused to concur, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to the Harbor Commissioners' lines of New-York. To provide for the construction of a bridge over the Chemung River feeder. To authorize the construction of a Central Elevated Railway on Broadway.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Widening West-street from the Battery to Hammond-street. Changing the time for the Municipal Election in New-York City to the general election. To incorporate the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn. To widen Franklin-avenue, Flatbush.

Adjourned.

THE RYE NECK MURDER.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Stranger on the Bridge Sworn to—Results of the Post-Mortem Examination—The Mystery Still Unsolved.

Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, yesterday continued the inquest at Mamaroneck in the case of GILBERT H. ROBINSON, so mysteriously and brutally murdered in his shop at Rye Neck during the night of Monday, April 26. The first session of the inquest, it will be remembered, was held on the succeeding Wednesday, when a number of witnesses were examined, the gist of whose testimony has been published in the TIMES. The interest in the affair remains unabated, and the room in which the inquest was held was yesterday, as on the prior occasion, crowded to its utmost capacity.

Wm. H. Perrin, of Mamaroneck, a tinsmith, testified as follows: Tuesday night, April 27, Mr. Selzer and myself were sitting in front of his store, when Mr. Fisher came across the bridge and tried Robinson's door; I called to Fisher, and told him Robinson wouldn't be home until eight o'clock as he had gone to New-York; Fisher then came up to us and said the door was unlocked. We all went into the store of Robinson, and all of us entered, getting no word; Fisher outside then and stood about five minutes; I then felt inside of the door and found the key inside the lock; then we went inside again, Mr. Selzer taking the lead, and found he was dead; I saw deceased Monday evening; was in his store talking to him about some bags, he was to get plated for me. John W. Harriott, James Conway and Robert Purdy were present at the time. When we discovered the body, Mr. Selzer was the first to go in; I was just going under the case to get behind the counter when SELZER said: "My God, he is dead." I do not know that Robinson had an enemy, and I never heard any one make any threats against him.

Drs. JOSEPH HOFFMAN and S. STEPHEN LOUNSBERY testified that they had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the murdered man, which had been exhumed by order of District-Attorney DUCKMAN, after having been buried four days. They found a small flesh-wound over the orbit of the right eye (superficial,) another under the right ear, through the skin to the bone and about half an inch in length; also, a scalp-wound over the right parietal bone, about two inches in length and extending through to the bone, and to the posterior parietal protuberance. After removing the calvaria found the right parietal bone, together with the temporal bone, fractured in many pieces—probably twenty or more. Also found a fracture extending from the parietal bone through the coronal suture over to the left parietal bone. Also a fracture extending back through the base of the skull to foramen magnum. Also a fracture extending from right parietal bone through the frontis to the orbit of the right eye and through to the malar bone. On internal examination of the skull, after removing the brain, found the petrous portion of the temporal bone completely crushed and the right side of the skull one mass of broken bones. Duramater of brain with a mucoid membrane ruptured in many places over the seat of fracture and the brain itself issuing through the ruptured membrane. There was much extravasation of blood on the brain, particularly at the base, pressing on the medulla oblongata. The physicians then proceeded to give a detailed description of the condition of the other organs, all of which were found to be entirely healthy. In answer to questions Dr. LOUNSBERY gave it as his opinion that the blows on the head must have been delivered when ROBINSON was awake, and that the assassin must have stood behind the head of his victim. There were no marks of violence on the throat, and the tongue was not protruding after death. The eyes were closed when the body was found, but that result would surely have followed when death was instantaneous as in this case.

JOHN OWENS was then sworn, and testified to the presence of that remarkable stranger on the bridge, as published in the TIMES of Monday last. Mr. OWENS was the belated villager then referred to, and did not vary, except in some unimportant details, from the story already published; he did, however, add that on reaching home he spoke to his wife of the appearance of the stranger, and had added that he thought the man was a robber, and that some store would be broken into during the night. This idea, he stated, was so firmly impressed on his mind that he expressed an intention of going out and alarming his brother-in-law, who keeps a store in the village, and was only dissuaded by the remonstrances of his wife. With this exception, his testimony was given as already published, and that remarkable stranger seen on the bridge was sworn to with the same particularity, as was the third heard in the jeweler's shop a moment before the stranger was seen. Singularly enough, this startling episode in the case seemed to make no decided impression upon any one engaged in the case, and the only witness who professed to have seen a stranger in the village was at first dismissed without cross-examination, but being subsequently recalled, was searchingly questioned, but did not vary in the least from the story he had told on his examination in chief. He did add, however, that before coming to the bridge, and even before passing ROBINSON's shop he had seen the melo-dramatic stranger, and that he was then walking nervously lengthwise and crosswise upon the bridge, and that when he came up, the stranger turned his back upon him and looked off upon the Sound. Being again asked for a description of this singular stranger, OWENS again gave the description published in the TIMES, and without the least variation.

WILLIAM H. SELZER, examined on the first day, was recalled, and testified that when he discovered the body, in company with PERRIN and FISHER, the face was partly covered with a cloth which he pushed back before he placed his hand upon the check, and discovered the fact of death, and he was also sure that the back window which opened upon the dead man's bed was partly raised. In answer to questions of counsel, the witness stated that he frequently had business relations with ROBINSON, the last time being about one month ago, when he borrowed $600 of the deceased, and gave him a note for the amount, which will be due on the 8th of July next. ELISHA PARKER, residing at Harrison near Rye Neck, was examined at length as to the clothing and whereabouts of his son GEORGE PARKER, aged twenty years, from which it appeared that GEORGE had been engaged in New-York as conductor on a street railroad, but had been at home since the week before the murder, and on the Monday of the occurrence he had been in the village of Rye Neck, with his father and had gone out home with him about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and so far as witness knew, had remained home all night. He had certainly gone to bed in the house at midnight. GEORGE PARKER was then called and corroborated the statements of his father as to his whereabouts on Monday and Monday night, and on cross-examination said that he never knew the deceased; was never in his shop and had never seen him to his knowledge; he denied that he had ever met and spoken to ROBINSON in Broadway.

LEWIS BRIGGS was called and testified that some day during the week prior to the murder, he had seen GEORGE PARKER in the morning at the Post Office, and during the same week he had seen him in ROBINSON's shop about six o'clock in the evening; he was standing with his arm on the show case, and was talking to ROBINSON who was behind the counter.

There were many other witnesses examined, but they stated no fact bearing in any degree upon the murder that is not already familiar to our readers. The examination was conducted by District-Attorney DUCKMAN and CHARLES H. HOSSFELD, Esq., and every witness was entirely examined before being allowed to leave the stand. The principal information, however, resulted in little or value beyond the rigid proof therein which entitled important points as to the exact method in which the murder had been committed. The examination of PERRIN and SELZER did indeed decide affirmatively that the body when found had a coat thrown over the face, and that the rear window was raised when the murder was discovered. These points are considered of great importance, and precise information regarding them was earnestly desired. The authorities were forced to be content with these meagre results of the day's sitting, and about 5 o'clock Coroner SMITH adjourned the inquest until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

There has been no progress whatever yet made in tracking this murderer, who, leaving nothing behind him and taking nothing with him, has done murder as shrewdly as it was ever done before. Even suspicion is at fault, and the detective instinct, that needs only a shred to work upon, has here absolutely nothing, and is completely baffled. But detectives are at work, and among them one of the oldest in this line belonging to the New-York Central Police Office, who years ago became renowned as the capture of HUMES, the pirate. He is not alone in the work, as yesterday three *attaches* of the Detective Agency of ALLEN PINKERTON appeared on the scene and were conspicuous attendants at the inquest. As the detectives multiply, so do theories, and although hopes are raised by some of these that the murderer will be finally detected, it is now the sense of the citizens generally that he will never be unmasked, except by his own confession or some fortunate accident. But the interest in the affair does not for that reason abate, and the citizens still gather in sewed groups to discuss that horrible mystery, and daily becomes more of a horror and more of a mystery.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon's game, between DANIELS and SNYDER, was the quickest yet played, lasting only two hours and forty-five minutes. The average of the winner was equal to the best previously made; and, in the way of runs above 100, the game surpassed any other, the winner making 103, 108, 117 and 200, and the loser 213 and 136. SNYDER won by 400, averaging 25, which is equal to RUDOLPHE's best. The following is an analysis of the play:

Score—Snyder, 1,300; Daniels, 921.
Innings—Daniels 48.
Averages—Snyder, 25; Daniels, 16½.
Best runs—Snyder, 108, 109, 117, 120; Daniels, 213, 136.
Safety plays—Daniels, 12; Snyder, 10.
Pockets off count—Daniels, 0; Snyder, 4.
Missed out of count—Daniels, 0; Snyder, 0.
Strung all the balls—Daniels, 2; Snyder, 4.
Banks—Daniels, 2; Snyder, 2.
Time—2 hours 55 minutes.
Referee—Ralph Benjamin.

RUDOLPHE and FOSTER were the contestants at night, and the hall was filled from main floor to galleries before the game had been in progress ten minutes. At the start RUDOLPHE led, as he had scarcely ever failed to do at the opening of a game. The twelfth inning saw FOSTER at 125, and RUDOLPHE at 98. There was a change at the fourteenth inning, FOSTER nearly catching up to his opponent, 268 and 274 being the calls. After this, for a half-hour or more, it was noticeable simply that RUDOLPHE was playing very well, and FOSTER not at all like himself. A run of 160 by the latter, made at the twenty-fifth inning, put him two points ahead, 499 against 497, and a run of 148, made in the thirty-fifth innings, and in most beautiful style, placed FOSTER at 761, RUDOLPHE being 628. In the thirty-ninth inning, FOSTER got up as high as 117, closing with a pocket for safety. The game was now—FOSTER, 996; RUDOLPHE, 715. The latter's conduct, on the occasion of his first appearance, reacted against him as soon as FOSTER obtained the lead, and it required the utmost exertions of the management to silence the few, who, disregarding the fact that RUDOLPHE could be simply, "fair play," allowed no opportunity to pass that would warrant exultation. As had been expected by the majority of experts, FOSTER outplayed his opponent almost from first to last. For the first time during the tournament he had taken excellent care of himself, with the paramount idea of defeating RUDOLPHE, the only player whom he particularly desired to defeat. When RUDOLPHE was but 172 FOSTER finished, winning by 428. The following is the score:

FOSTER—0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 48, 0, 0, 20, 21, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A goodly number of persons assembled at the Exchange salesroom yesterday and the bidding was quite brisk. The larger number of pieces offered were sold, and at very satisfactory prices. The Central-avenue property, offered by Mr. JAMES E. MILLER, found very many ready bidders and the results were very pleasing to the heirs. The sale will be continued on Monday.

Messrs. BLEECKER & Co.'s sale of Montclair property was well conducted, and attracted a very large crowd. A liberal lunch was served. The auctioneer was in fine spirits, and the sale was all that could be desired. All the lots were not disposed of. Owing to the time taken for luncheon, &c., the sale was a little delayed, and it was thought best to stop in time to bring all the visitors back before sundown, and dispose of the others at some future day.

The sales of to-day are as follows: Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell eight lots west side of Madison-avenue, the entire front between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets. Four lots, north side, 110 feet east of Fifth-avenue. Also about forty acres of fine undulating and rolling ground at Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York, one and a half miles south of Nanuet Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, well adapted for building sites; fronts on two roads; is five miles from Nyack. They also have an adjourned sale of the lands, corporate rights and franchises of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company, consisting of the following property: Six certain tracts situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, Penn. These seven tracts of land situate in Carbon Township, Huntingdon County, Penn. Also, all the corporate rights and franchises of said Broad Top Coal and Iron Company, as held under their charter of incorporation, granted in pursuance of the general law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a light sale of Brooklyn property.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Building and lot No. 17 Avenue A, near 26-st., lot 18.2x92, Peter Horn $19,100
Building and lot No. 147 2d-st., 23.6 ft. from Avenue A, lot 21.6x105.8, A. Journeay 14,000

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By J. M. Miller.

4 lots on Central-av., corner of Andrews-place, each 25x100, Mr. Gilchrist $2,200
8 lots on Andrews-place, 200 ft. w. of Central-av., each 25x100, J. Ryan, Jr. 1,600
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Kingsland 1,200
3 lots adjoining, same size, J. Ryan 1,200
4 lots c. s. of Grand-av., corner Andrews-place, each 25x100, Mr. Gilchrist 2,000
4 lots adjoining, corner Clinton-st., same size, Mr. Moorehead 2,000
4 lots n. s. of Clinton-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., same size, W. Van Vleet 2,000
4 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Bush 2,200
4 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Cary 1,600
4 lots w. s. of Central-av., corner of Clinton-st., each 25x100, W. G. Lord 8,200
4 lots w. s. of Grand-av., corner of Andrews-place, each 25x100, Mr. Cary 2,000
4 lots n. s. of Clinton-st., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., same size, Mr. Gilchrist 2,000
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Drummond 1,200
3 lots c. s. of Aqueduct-av., corner of Andrews-place, each 25x100, Mr. Gilchrist 1,800
3 lots adjoining, cor. Clinton-st., same size, Mr. Drummond 1,800
3 lots n. s. Clinton-st., 100 ft. e. of Aqueduct-av., each 25x100, W. G. Lord 1,800
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Dennis 1,800
4 lots w. s. Grand-av., cor. Clinton-st., each 25x100, Mr. Washburn 2,040
3 lots adjoining, corner of Central-av. and Clinton-st., each 25x125, W. G. Lord 1,750
3 lots s. s. Clinton-st., 125 ft. w. Central-av., each 25x100, Mr. Lorenzo 1,650
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Watkins 1,650
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Gilchrist 2,000
3 lots c. s. of Grand-av., corner Clinton-st., each 25x100, Mr. Watkins 2,040
3 lots adjoining, corner of Fordham-place, same size, Mr. Watkins 2,000
4 lots n. s. of Fordham-place, 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., each 25x100, Mr. Lorenzo 2,240
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Fordham 1,515
3 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Bush 1,500
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Mr. Baxter 1,575
3 lots s. s. Fordham-av. and Fordham-place, each 25x125, Mr. Bush 2,200
4 lots c. s. of Fordham-place, 114 ft. w. of Central-av., each 25x93.4, W. G. Lord 1,500
3 lots adjoining, 93x94.11, R. W. Tillery 1,025
4 lots c. s. corner of Grand-av. and Fordham-place, each 25x100, W. G. Lord 1,900

BROOKLYN.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot n. s. of Clinton-st., 174.6 ft. w. of Pierrepont-st., 22.6x100, Mr. Woodhull $18,000
Building and lot No. 153 Myrtle-av., near Prince-st., lot 16.3x100, J. D. Bland 10,000
Building and lot No. 181 Myrtle-av., lot 16.2x100, P. Ferrier 9,600
House and lot No. 181 Myrtle-av., c. s., 46.6 ft. n. of Prince-st., lot 16.2x100 9,800
House and lot No. 155 Myrtle-av., c. s., 80.10 ft. n. of Prince-st., lot 16.2x100 10,000
House and lot No. 26 Clinton-st., 22.8x100 10,000

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

By Wm. Kennelly.

2-story frame house, outhouse and plot of ground, fronting on Ocean-av., at Long Branch, N. J.; also of plot, 75x200, T. J. Leary $12,900

NEW-YORK.

House and lot No. 17 Avenue A, near 2d-st., lot 18.2x92 ..... $19,100
House and lot No. 41 2d-st., near Avenue A, lot 21.6x105.8 14,000

Messrs. Shepherd & Parker, No. 162 Broadway, have sold the country residence of Mr. B. S. Halstead, at Oriental, Massachusetts, to John Horton, Esq., of this City, for $20,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Amity-st., n. s., lots known as Nos. 4 and 7, 37.6 x75 ..... $42,500
Bleecker-st., No. 119, 25x100 16,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of East-st., 22x75 7,200
Division-st., s. w. corner of Suffolk-st., irregular 22,000
Government-st., s. s., lot known as No. 2,752, Sixth Ward 7,000
Greenwich-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. n. of Edgar-st., 24x71.8 20,000
Hudson-st., No. 27, 22x75 9,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 115th-st., 25x75 9,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 115th-st., 25x75 9,000
Marion-st., w. s., lot known as No. 1,168 of Bayard's estate, 25x94.5 10,200
Robinson-st., s. s., estate of Wm. Rhinelander, 25x94.4 6,500
Water-st., n. s., estate of Archibald Kerly, 25 7,800
Williams-st., e. s., 25x100.1 20,400
29th-st., s. s., lot known as No. 65, estate of Cornelius Ray, 22x98.9 25,000
29th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x75 11,300
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 112x98.9 10,300
49th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9 12,500
49th-st., s. s., 99 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.6x75.5 25,000
49th-st., s. s., 147.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x75 10,000
49th-st., s. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.5 24,000
84th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4½ 7,000
91st-st., s. s., 474.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100.5 18,000
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.9 11,000
126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 200x76.2 180,000
96th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.9 20,000
96th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.9 8,000
104th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.8½ 6,000
107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11 2,000
116th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 10,075
116th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11 10,000
123d-st., s. s. corner of 7th-av., 60x99.11x78x100.11 30,000
131st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11 2,200
1st-av., w. s., 77 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25x100 8,400
2d-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 52d-st., 18.4x75 14,700
2d-av., s. e. corner of 112th-st., 25.10x100 5,475
3d-av., n. w. corner of 102d-st., 25.2x100.6 12,000
4th-av., s. s., 75.8 ft. e. of 86th-st., 25.2x92.2 4,000
4th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., 50x175 145,000
9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 99x100 20,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 47th-st., 50.8x100 18,000
10th and 11th-avs. and Broadway, adjoining land of Juvenile Asylum, containing 38 3-4-100 acres 200,176
11th-av., s. e. corner of 145d-st., 99.11x275 35,000

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, n. w. corner of Spring-st., 10 years, per year $25,000
Centre-st., No. 5, 5 years, per year 2,100
Desbrosses-st., Nos. 43 and 55, 21 years, per year 940
Henry-st., No. 119, 5 years, per year 800
Mott-st., No. 238, 10 years, per year 800
Mercer-st., No. 73, 10 years, per year 700
Suffolk-st., No. 185, 3 years, per year 840
Washington-st., between Chambers and Liberty-sts., 5 years, per year 800
126th-st., No. 6, 1 year, per year 1,000
204-st., Nos. 128 and 130, 5 years, per year 7,000
4th-av., No. 304, 1 year, per year 1,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 14th-st., 5 years, per year 1,600
8th-av., s. e. corner of 118th-st., 5 years, per year 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 225.6 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 22.4 x100 ..... $6,000
Atlantic-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 24x90 15,000
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100 4,000
Braxton-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 14th-av., 100x200 4,000
Clarkson-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 115x200 5,000
Clinton-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x100 9,000
Clinton-st., c. s., 25 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 25x100 10,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 185.9 ft. n. of Park-av., 18x200 9,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 9,000
Elm-st., s. w. s., 170 ft. n. s. of Central-av., 25x100 700
Fleet-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x115.10 2,000
Fulton-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Albany-av., 50x100 7,000
Hull-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x200 1,200
Jefferson-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 60x200 1,200
Johnson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100 1,200
Lorraine-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 1,000
McDonough-st. and Saratoga-av., s. w. corner, 100x100 1,200
Marcy-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 37x115.6 2,400
Morton-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 25x75 6,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 207.7 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 4,000
Park-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of New-York-av., 25x107.2 3,200
President-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100 3,000
President-st., n. s., 224.7 ft. e. of Henry-st., 32.6x100 10,000
President-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100 9,000
Prince-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100 6,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x100 1,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 4,000
Raymond-st., e. s., 81.8 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 18x 84.8 1,800
Rogers-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hermon-av., 25x100 1,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Green-av., 25x100 12,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 1,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 9,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 10,000
Spencer-st., e. s., 422.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 1,725
Stagg-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorriner-st., 20x80 4,000
Summit-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100 7,000
Summit-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 14x100 6,000
Suydam-st., n. s., 118.11 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 25x 78.11x100.6 4,200
Union-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100 12,000
Union and Lodi-sts., s. e. corner, 100x150 2,000
Van Buren-st., c. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x 92.6 2,000
Warren-st., n. s., 475.10 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25.10x 100 9,000
Wallworth-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20 x100 4,700
Wilson-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 3,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., lot No. 215, Lediam's map of 1823, 24.12x100 7,000
William-st., n. s., 18.6 ft. w. of Richards-st., 18.8 x100 11,300
William-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Richards-st., 18.8x 100 11,300
William-st., n. s., 84.4 ft. w. of Richards-st., 9.4 x100 11,300
William-st., s. w. s., 240 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 50x100 7,800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 425.2 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25.8x 100 5,000
4th-st., w. s., 122 ft. n. of Old Broadway, 22x70 7,100
101st-st., w. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.2 1,100
102d-st., w. s., 241 ft. s. of 8th-av., 20x100.2 3,700
104th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 8th-av., 20x100.2 4,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100 4,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of 6th-st., 32x100 4,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of 6th-st., 32x100 8,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 32 ft. w. of 4th-st., 22x100 5,000
1st-place, s. s., 161 ft. e. of Court-st., 20.2x100.2½ 2,000
1st-place, s. s., 120 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100.2½ 2,000
1st-place, s. s., 227.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 2,000
1st-place, s. s., 50 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100.2 20,000
2d-place, s. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.9x100.2 11,100
2d-place, s. s., 254.5 ft. w. of Court-st., 21.8x100.2 14,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 42.10 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 42.10x200 2,400
Atlantic-av., n. s., 124 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100 3,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 200.7 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 20x76.2 2,200
Clinton-av., n. s., 324.2 ft. w. of Fort Greene place, 25x100 800
Franklin-av., w. s., 425 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x 75.6x 2,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x 100 2,400
Gates-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x 200 7,000
Green-av., n. s., 327.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 27.6x 100 12,125
Johnson-av., n. s., 225.10 ft. w. of New Jersey Railroad 4,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 416 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.6 x100 7,200
Myrtle-av., s. s., lots Nos. 210 and 240 Suydam's map 5,700
Oxford-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x75 1,000
Myrtle-av. and Stockholm-st., n. e. corner, 38.7x 56.3 1,000
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-av., 25x 120 800
Portland-av., w. s., 140.3 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 25x 100 21,120
Sheffield-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Bay-av., 25x100 800
Tompkins-av., w. s., 37.6 ft. s. of Ellery-st., 16.8x 100 4,000
Tompkins-av., s. s., 40 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100 3,200
Tompkins-av., c. s., 25 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 18.9 x100 2,000
Union-av. and Washington-av., S.W. cor., 101x100 }
Union-av. and Barbey-st., n. e. corner, 25x100 } $1,840
Union-av. and Barbey-st., s. e. corner, 25x100 }
Willoughby-av., n. s., 19 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 19x38 1,800
4th-av., c. s., 40 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 21x92.2 5,000
8th-av. and 42d-st., n. w. corner, 25.2x100 1,645
7th-av. and 42d-st., n. e. corner, 100x125 }

Leases Recorded.

Gold-st., Nos. 239 and 237, 5 years, per year $800
Gold-st., corner lot, 5 years, per year 350

Flatbush.

New Lots road, 158.6 ft. w. of N. Hamblen's property, 202.2x60 ..... $1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Centre-st., n. s., adjoining Jno. Hubbell's, 40x150. $2,000

East Chester.

White Plains to Kingsbridge road, e. s., adjoining T. Valentine's, 7 acres $4,140
Underhill's lane, e. s., adjoining Isaac Sherwood's, 1 acre 600
Fourth-av., w. s., lot No. 625, Central Mount Vernon, 100x150 200
Fourth-av., w. s., 176 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x100 1,000
Fourth-av., e. s., part lot No. 346, Mount Vernon, 25x100 1,000
White Plains road, n. w. s., adjoining Westchester-av., 150x190 800

Greenburg.

Highland turnpike, w. s., adjoining D. N. Barney's, 250.100 acres $60,000
Kensico road, w. s., adjoining Isaac Hatfield's, 64.379-1000 acres 12,000

Ossining.

Clinton-av., n. s., adjoining George Williamson's, 150x250 ..... $2,250

Pelham.

Boston pike and Pelham road, s. w. cor., 26 acres. $10,000

Poundridge.

Poundridge to Stamford road, e. s., adjoining H. Jones', 8 acres $800

Lewisboro'.

Cross River to Pinch Avery's road, w. s., adjoining A. Reynolds', 4 acres $3,000

Mamaroneck.

Boston road, n. s., C. A. C. Ammerman's property $2,200
High and Crane sts., s. e. corner, 90x100 2,800
High-st., n. s., adjoining G. H. Genin's, 54x100. }

Morrisania.

Walter-av. and Grove-st., s. w. corner, 100x250 ..... $20,000
18th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 4,000
Elton-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Cortlandt, 25x100 3,100
Van Corlears-st., e. s., lot No. 100 Mott Haven, 40x81 2,800
Harlem-av., e. s., adjoining Belmont's, part lot No. 146 2,400
Lovell-st., s. w. s., lot No. 92, Mott Haven, 50x100 10,000
Mott-st., n. s., 181 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100 5,000
Macomb-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Main-st., 50x100 10,000
Denman-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x118. 425
146th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100 700
135th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris-av., 100x200 15,000

Mount Vernon.

Beekman-av. and Clinton-st., s. e. corner, 100x125 $2,800
Jones-av., e. s., adjoining M. Quinn's, 50x140 1,100

Rye.

Broadway, w. s., adjoining G. Marshall's, 80x211 $2,200
Willett-av., e. s., adjoining M. Roscoe's, 50x125 300
2d-av., e. s., 127 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x150 500
Boston turnpike, n. w. s., adjoining S. S. Horton's, ½ acre 3,000

Westchester.

8th-av., s. s., lot No. 304, Wakefield, 100x114 ..... $800

West Farms.

Boston road, w. s., adjoining Jno. Crossman's, 28 x100 ..... $4,000
Clay and Taylor avs., s. corner, 100x100 2,200
Cedar-st., n. w. s., lot No. 320 East Tremont, 74x112 800
Kingsbridge road and Adams-av., n. corner, 125x125 1,200
Marion-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Mellon-av., 25x100. 16,000
Thomas-av., w. s., indef., 50x100 6,000
Avenue A, n. w. s., lots Nos. 197, 199, C. Berrian's farm, 50x100 1,000
Morris-av., n. w. s., 326 ft. from Kingsbridge road, 25x100 250
2d-av., e. s., 69 ft. n. of William-st., 50x75 300
3d-av., w. s., lot No. 52, map of Cornwell Farm 400

White Plains.

Lexington-av., e. s., lot No. 7, C. A. Fogg's property, 67x200 ..... $400
Grace Church-st., c. s., adjoining Dr. Schmidt's, 80x140 1,875
Brookfield-st., w. s., adjoining Isaiah F. Loy's, 50x125 700
Lexington-av., e. s., adjoining M. Hatfield's, 50 x150 300
New-York road, e. s., adjoining C. J. Quimby's, 4½ acres 1,500
Lexington-av., e. s., adjoining Harvey Hoadley's, 2 acres 3,000

Yonkers.

Palisade road and Broadway, s. e. corner, 75x 100 ..... $9,200
Warburton-av., w. s., 44 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 25x 100 800
Warburton-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Lamartine-av., 50x100 12,100
South Broadway, s. e. s., adjoining R. F. Getty's, 22x176 6,750
Park-st. and Glenwood-av., n. w. corner, 216x200. 20,000
Broadway and Willis-av., s. w. corner, 68x90 12,000
South Broadway, w. s., 25 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 37x100 4,000

Tarrytown.

Five-mile turnpike, s. s., adjoining Lake House property $21,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville and 3d-avs., n. w. corner, 100x140 ..... $6,000
Belleville-av., s. s., indefinite, 50 ft. front 12,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 92 ft. s. of Hamilton-st., 25x100. 7,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Green-st., 21 ft. front 6,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 204 ft. n. of 22d-st., 30x100 6,000
Elm-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Fairmount-av., 25x100 2,400
Fairmount-av., s. s., 200 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x100 800
Miller-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x100 21,000
Marshall-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hill-st., 50x100 800
Newtown-st., w. s., 128 ft. n. of 14th-av., 24x98 2,400
New-st., s. s., 2 lots, 12x75 and 16x15 10,000
Orange-st., n. e., indefinite, 62x114 12,000
Rankin-place, s. s., indefinite 1,000
South Market-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Jefferson-st., 25 ft. front 1,600
South 1st-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 18x 127 2,000
Spruce-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Belmont-av., 25 ft. front 2,700
Spruce-st. and McKenzie-st., southerly corner, 100 ft. front 4,000
Washington-st., w. s., 125 ft. from William-st., 25 x120 9,000

Bloomfield.

Newtown and Pompton turnpikes, s. s., indefinite, 65x300 ..... $2,000

Clinton.

Irvington to Orange road, indefinite, triangle $800

Orange.

Franklin-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x76 ..... $1,200
Linden-place, n. s., indefinite, 100x50 4,000

East Orange.

Park-st., s. s., 61 ft. s. of Washington-st., 18x 204 ..... $12,000
Glenwood and Springdale avs., s. e. corner, 125x 300 5,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

South 1st. and Monmouth sts., s. w. corner, 11.6 x20 ..... $4,700
South 1st-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 23 x75 2,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of 6th-st., 18.6x75 ..... $1,000
Garden-st., w. s., 191 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100 14,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 2,000
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 2,000
Lot No. 32, block No. 17, Center-st. 2,000

West Hoboken.

Malone and Spring sts., n. e. corner, 100x100 ..... $2,000

Hudson City.

Charlotte-st., s. s., 112.5 ft. e. of Day-st., 37x100 ..... $1,000
Charlotte-st., s. s., 37.5 ft. e. of Cherry-lane, 37x114 }
Hudson-st., lot No. 84, Van Vorst's Heights Co., 25x100 ..... }
Newark-st., 3 lots No. 4, Hudson City Land Association, 75x100 4,000
Bergen 175

Bergen.

Bay-st., n. s., adjoining Captain Dayton's, 102x128 x87x118x124x7 ..... $15,000
Halladay-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Maple-st., 25 x100 1,000

North Bergen.

Charles-st., lots Nos. 16 and 17, block D, Rescauque City map, 50x100 ..... $800

Mellon-st. and Sussexman-av., corner of, 50x100 300

Harrison.

6th-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 25x100 ..... $60

Bayonne.

Huron-av., and Avenue C, n. e. corner, 100x100 ..... $2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER HAS REMOVED his real estate office from No. 11 2d-st. to No. 160 4th-av., near 12th-st. Selling, letting, collecting carefully attended to; returns promptly made and charges moderate. Established 1845. Owners of City property living on line of Harlem and New Haven roads will find this office particularly convenient to them.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A COLUMBIA College lease of lot on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; ground rent low; a fine opportunity; a parties desiring to build an improved position. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x100.6; parlors and entire solid walnut; butler's pantry; double-water, chandeliers; furnace; shade; price $65,000. Apply on premises.

A VERY FINE AND HANDSOME HOUSE three-story and-stoop brick house, good neighborhood, No. 225 40th-st., 24 and 24 avs.; cellar, fine order and all improvements; immediate possession; very low; $8,750; $3,000 cash. Apply on premises.

THREE-AV. FRONT FOR SALE.—EN- tire front (three lots, each 25x100) on New-York 100th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND attic brick house No. 26 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WHARF PROP- erty at Brooklyn, consisting of a large plot of ground and pier, with depth of water for larger vessels, contiguous to factories, and well adapted to improve for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT Country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, a fine boat (all fitted with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGE- field, Conn., a large double house on 4 acres of land; Mansard roof; plastered all round, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land; the house is nearly all of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above the sea, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. A. DAWES, No. 37 Wall-st., or R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 7 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST BANK OF THE Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 10 acres, of the best land, affording the finest panoramic views of the Hudson, the distant mountains and surrounding country. The mansion is a substantial old family one, thoroughly renovated with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, viz: barns, stabling, coach, poultry, dairy and ice-houses; the place is well watered, supplying a fish pond meanders through the grounds, forming beautiful sylvan cascades to the river. The lawn declines with a gentle slope to the Hudson, embowered with shade trees. Fruit in abundance. Abundance of fruit, and Winter grain sown. The premises are now vacant, and ready for immediate occupancy, and present a most desirable and healthful residence for a family of moderate means and refined taste. For terms, &c., apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—COUNTRY residence at Homer, on Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad; drawing and dining-room, 18x30, two halls, library, parlor, kitchen and laundry on first floor, with eleven chambers on second floor; two acres of ground, ice-house, stable, room for horses and carriages; rent, with use of stable and grounds, $300; or house will be sold for $15,000; splendid academy within three blocks; time, ten hours from City. Call for three days till 12 M. at No. 305 8th-av.; inquire for Mr. B.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson River, 75 miles from New-York City; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x35 feet, completely furnished and in good order; also a farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, slightly situated in the beautiful village of Westfield, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a half of ground, well stocked with choice fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. SUTTENGER, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, office of Insurance Monitor, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 15 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over ¼ mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 hour from landing; 3 trains daily; good school, &c.; easily reached from City by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars and permits apply to W. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French-roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all city modern improvements; lot 40x100, beautifully laid out and well stocked with choice fruit, shade trees, &c.; 20 minutes' walk from other wealthy to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; 6 acres, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on the east side of the River of the Hudson; 1¼ miles from depot; location healthy; large dwelling-house and plenty of outbuildings. For particulars apply to G. W. CRANE, No. 229 West-st., or to E. M. MATTHEWS, on the premises, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR Sale—On the Long Island Sound, about two hours from New-York by express cars; is one of the most beautiful, perfect and commodious mansions, grounds and outbuildings between New-York and New-Haven. Possession at short notice; to be sold on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, for further information, at No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE residence for sale, with 100x185 feet of ground, in Jersey City, on Jersey-av. and Mercer-st.; a full-sized High-st. lot; house has a large stable and a plot of ground 100 by 185 feet; the owner offers his beautiful residence for sale, as he is going abroad for four or five years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE.— Farms, plantations, timber and mineral lands in all parts of the South; a fine chance for the settler or speculator; letters of introduction furnished; also reduced rates of fare and hotel prices; send four stamps for circulars. T. SKELTON JONES & CO., No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., A SPLEN- did property; one of the most desirable locations in our vicinity of New-York; affording a view unsurpassed on the Atlantic coast; house large and commodious; thirty minutes from New-York; terms easy. Several places to let for the Summer and by the year. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 70 ACRES, one mile north of Poughkeepsie, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 16 Middle-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and cottages, a great variety, beaut

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CALEDONIA.....May 15 | CAMBRIA.....May 26
EUROPA.....May 15 | BRITANNIA.....June 6

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RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $105. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and at very low rates.

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For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....Roussau...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.Surocque.SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold (wine included):

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
and CITY OF BOSTON }
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.
(via Halifax).....Saturday, May 15, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$28
To London	105	To London	30
To Paris	115	To Paris	67

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John, N. F., by } Branch Steamer... }	40	St. John, N. F., by } Branch Steamer... }	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets to be had on the lowest terms.

For freight or passage apply to

H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
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CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.
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Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John, N. F., by } Branch Steamer... }	40	St. John, N. F., by } Branch Steamer... }	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets to be had on the lowest terms at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 40 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA.....3,500 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,500 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN.....3,000 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.

STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon State Rooms, $10 to $50 each.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 22 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON....May 20
HECLA.....May 13 | SAXONIA.....May 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at corresponding rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL—CUNARD STEAMship HECLA will sail on SATURDAY, May 8.

Cabin Passage.....$80 in gold
Steerage.....$30 in currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 6 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency Cabin.....$50, Gold
Steerage.....28, Currency Steerage.....25, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Passage tickets to Europe by the A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with Steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 8 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All small packages afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. THEBIEFAUGH, May 22
RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. E. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau.) May 20

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamer

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....Kemble.Saturday, May 1.
GEO. CROMWELL.....Vail...Saturday, May 15.

Steamship Mississippi and Roanoke alternate Saturdays, through rates. For passage, first and second cabin or freight, apply to

H. B. CRONWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER CORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA PENSACOLA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LEMOUNE,

On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance at lowest rates. Steamer will sail from Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

This splendid vessel offers unsurpassed facilities for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

T. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron grain steamer MEMPHIS as she lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.

A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 35 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The old and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 13 Wall-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 19.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Original passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
		ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.40 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.40 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Delhi, for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Turner's Station, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford, to Newburg, Warwick, Greenville, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.40 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Theater Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 4 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport, 10.30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 2.30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Greenport; 6.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 42d-st. depots, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4.15 P. M.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 12 noon; Mail Express, 4.30 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6.30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6.30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8.30 A. M.; mail train, 3.15 P. M.; express for Sayville, 12.30 P. M., &c., 4.15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and Sayville, 6.30 P. M.; for Jamaica, Leave Islip, 6.30 A. M.; accommodation, and Sayville, 7.30 A. M.; express, and 12.30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7.20, 8.55, 9.50 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 4.15, 5.15 and 6.30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 4 and 4.15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 204 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.—Bloomer hats, $1; straw hats, $1; feathers, flowers and birds; prices reduced this week. L. BUNNY new branch store, No. 680 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HERRING'S safe; has been in use but a few months; the owner having no further use for it; double doors, inside safe, &c. Address A. L., Box No. 181 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the human system, in health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only one that has proved successful in restoring to health, by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor of the married and those contemplating marriage, who from a knowledge of their physical condition, feel fearful of producing offspring. Sent by mail, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 11 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all those suffering from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Send my little book, 50 pages; sent free. No. 9 Division-st. Since 1824.

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT KNIFE.—Cessation of detention from business, for strictures, fistula, piles, diseases of the genito-urinary organs, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shortest time; pay when satisfied, or no pay taken. No. 9 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause; produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury, by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 128 West 26th-st.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately, without mercury.—Consultations, correspondence and office very private. Dr. HARRISON, No. 277 Bleecker-st.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX treated on a new plan, whereby the malady is by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain Brayton.	PROVIDENCE, Captain Simmons.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.

By this route passengers can take train from New-York at 4 P. M. and arrive in Boston at 8 A. M. in time to connect with northern and eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Manager.

H. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Freight Agent, Pier 20 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

This always is low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 22, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving shortly after all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 5 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, as follows:

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.	Monday, May 3, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 4, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 4, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, May 5, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 7, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 8, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 10, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for excursions. Also, Dudley's Grove, Wyers' Grove, Alderney Park and Barton's Beach Groves, between WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM WYERS, WILLIAM H. HARRITT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & H. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Dey-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND BOSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayle' Dock (Ft. Schuyler,) Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, the new and elegant Dock (Ft. Schuyler,) Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, the new and elegant steamboat WEATHAKA leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets ($10 for 3 months). Excursion tickets good for one day, greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:30 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 50c., to all other places on the Harrison, Berger & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE, foot of Fulton-st., East River, Grassy-strand, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHANGE OF PIER.—FOR RONDOUT, Newburg and intermediate landings. The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and T. W. BALDWIN will leave from foot of Vesey-st. until the completion of repairs, to Harrison-st. Pier.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 3 and 4:30 P. M. Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY WILL LEAVE from Franklin-st., Pier No. 23, on MAY 1, at 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

HOLMES & CO., 747 BROADWAY,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT

REDUCED PRICES.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
A VARIETY OF FINE DRESS GOODS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
JOUVIN'S BEST KID GLOVES; other makes low priced; GENTS' FINE KIDS, &c.; a large stock of HOSIERY, including Lisle Thread, Merino, Cotton Hose Merino Vests, &c.; Men's and Boys' Half-Hose, Vests and Drawers; all for sale at greatly reduced prices.

FRIEND PITTS

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 882 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, LACES, FRENCH FLOWERS, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Wholesale only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped linens, Hamburg edgings.

Trimmings for undergarments.

ELGER'S, Nos. 690 and 692 Broadway, opposite Arnold's new store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 99 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, on suite or single, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 30TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice house for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent a suite of rooms, with private bath, if desired. Parties wishing to secure choice locations, with or without board, will apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 45th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single bedroom; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 320 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 23d-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished entire second floor (3 rooms) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 242 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 30 WEST 33D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; to house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURnished room, immediately for the Summer; price low and location desirable. Address M. W. M., Station A, Post Office.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on the second floor to let to the South, to let with board; only on suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at No. 18 West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—BEST LOCATION; FIRST-class front, with apartments singly and en suite; references given and required. Apply at 229 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 254 4th-av.

NO. 224 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th ave.—Beautiful rooms, with board, fire-place, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wives.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

TO LET—NO. 3 FLUSHING-AV., PARLOR floor and first floor to one or two families; gas and water on each floor; possession immediately.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 20th-st., near 4th-av., Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 207.—ENTIRE PARLOR floor to let, with private table, or without board.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD County, Conn., a retired mountainous region, pine forests, delightful scenery, boating, fishing and bathing. Call on L. F. DUDLEY, at the American Hotel, and see photographs and plan of buildings.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS LEAVITT, AUCTIONEER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., &c., at the residence of the late E. W. T. Mali, South Fordham, on the Kingsbridge road, near Morris-st., about one mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, adjoining the station, or a short drive of McComb's Dam or Central Bridge.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction THURSDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at the residence as above, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth, and reps; rosewood center and side-tables, carved cabinets, Dolland & Collard, of London, pianos; fine oil paintings; fine engravings; rosewood and Brussels carpets; fine mahogany bedsteads, large oak china safes, fine wardrobes, marble center and fancy tables, fine mahogany extension table, bedsteads, dining chairs, fine Glass, glass and silver plated ware, bedding, pillows, and feathers, Brussels and other rugs, kitchen utensils, tools, and also reserved full size billiard table, complete. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, one horse, farm-wagon, carriage, horse clothes, two cows, farm wagon, large saddle, harness, robes, bells, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, &c. THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GOING ABROAD, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON THURSDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 135 West 23d-st., consisting of velvet, Brussels and Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suites in green and gold-figured brocatelle, carved rosewood mirror back and door etageres, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering, nearly new, fine rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, French plate mirrors, rosewood marble-top center tables, gilt clocks under glass shades, carved black-walnut hall stands, marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut chairs in green satin, bronzes in green, crimson, cobalt blue, clear cut glass ware, Sèvres and other china, silver-plated castors, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut extension table, black-walnut dining suits in damascus, silver safe, black-walnut cane seat chairs, fine kitchen utensils, carved black-walnut hall-stand, lounges and chairs in green reps, china, silver plate and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE BOLEGUIO CLUB, BY ORDER OF JOHN LINN, Esq., RECEIVER.

MINER & BARKER will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Bolegio Club-house, corner of 26th-st. and 5th-av., the entire property of the above-named Club, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut suites of furniture in green reps and plush; velvet, medallion Brussels carpets, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top center tables, rep ottomans, black-walnut and cane seat chairs, black-walnut and oak round, side and card tables, Brussels carpets, clocks, cobalt bl

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

The Late Disaster on the Long Island Road.

Continuation of the Inquest—Important Testimony in Regard to the Contested Rail—Singular Action of the Jury.

The inquest upon the bodies of the persons killed by the recent disaster at Willow Tree, on the Long Island Railroad, was continued yesterday at Knickerbocker Hall, Jamaica, by Coroner ABRAHAM R. HENDRICKSON. BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, Esq., District-Attorney of Queens County, appeared for the people, and OLIVER CHARLICK, Esq., President, and ISAAC D. BARTON, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad Company, were present during the entire day.

The testimony in the main was corroborative of that of the last day. The attendance was not as large as upon the preceding days.

Charles Hallett was sworn. The material part of his testimony was as follows: I was in the centre of the middle car; I did not notice if the rail was on the track or not; the first I noticed was an old gentleman in the rear of the car jumping up and putting his hand on the back of the seat; John Murray sat in the same seat; it was a sudden motion; the old man was between two ladies; I did not see the other one; I could tell if I had seen him; I know Murray; I have known him; know Mr. Craig was in the car, and another person whom I do not know; the majority of the car was young ladies; there were somewhere in my car persons from twenty-seven to thirty; I did not get out of the car and looked at the track; saw Mr. Shanahan; I was the twelfth, who was still living; I stopped and spoke to him a few minutes; asked him if he was badly hurt and he said he could not tell; he lived about three-quarters of an hour, I should think; I then stepped from Mr. Shanahan to a woman lying on the south side of the track, but do not know her name; next saw Craig on the south side of the track; then I went into the car and saw a German lady who was hurt; I went back to where the corner of the accident; I saw an infant dead at Mr. Gillespie's; I noticed the track was in good order until I passed Mr. Shanahan; I then saw the rails on each side of the track lifted up; the ends were up about two feet above the level of the tracks; between the end of the track and the end of the rear car I should judge it was about 100 feet; I then saw the ground beyond the rails all broken up; the sleeper to which I still attached to the two ends which were raised up; the track west of this was in perfect condition for about forty feet; there were some ties in the road; I saw one of the sides of it at this point; it is my opinion that the car did not run off at the place where the rails were broken; the rail here broken was lying in a direct line with the other track. I saw a broken rail; there were no marks on it noticed on the side of the track; I was not present when any discussion was going on; I then went back to the tracks, and noticed that the high-bolt of the forward truck was bent, and the king-bolt of the rear truck was broken off; the forward king-bolt was in the truck or a piece of timber attached to it; the head must have been drawn through to lie in the position it was in; I may be mistaken as to its being the king-bolt; the distance of the wheels in the same truck I do not know; did not notice the distance of the wheels of the broken car; stayed there at the place until about half-past five o'clock; from the time I saw the accident until I saw the track it was about fifteen minutes; the trucks were lying in an upright position, but broken; I saw the marks of the wheels upon them; I did not on the south side of the car and felt a thump; the roadman replaced the tracks in position; the dead bodies had already been removed at that time; Mr. Thompson replaced the rail where it was broken; I examined the ends of the iron and the ties, and pronounced them sound; imagining the small piece of iron to be the end to a rail, I would not pronounce it sound; I saw Mr. Shanahan die on the track.

William Bassett testified as follows: I reside in Jamaica; I was waiting there for my wife; the cars were off the track before they came to the break; I am in the habit of passing along the track where the accident occurred; I often come to Jamaica on the track; I did as a rule, see the rail when I passed it; I should consider the track not in good condition.

Gerret S. Grumen, of Glen Cove, testified: I was in the rear car with my wife at the time of the accident; in the second or third seat from the front, on the left-hand side; we occupied two seats; there was an old lady sitting immediately in front of me; I did not see her after; she was from Northport; I took the cars the day from Hunter's Point; we started very nearly on time, only a few minutes late; we came as far as the river of the rear jumping up and putting his hand on the back of the seat; John Murray sat in the same time; it was a sudden motion; the old lady was between two ladies; I did not see other; the car, I should think, had from twelve to fifteen persons; I know Mr. Craig was in the car, and another person whom I do not know; the majority of the car were young ladies; there were somewhere in my car persons from twenty-seven to thirty; I did not get out of the car and looked at the track; saw Mr. Shanahan; I was the twelfth, who was still living; I stopped and spoke to him a few minutes; asked him if he was badly hurt and he said he could not tell; he lived about three-quarters of an hour, I should think; I then stepped from Mr. Shanahan to a woman lying on the south side of the track, but do not know her name; next saw Craig on the south side of the track; then I went into the car and saw a German lady who was hurt; I went back to where the corner of the accident; I saw an infant dead at Mr. Gillespie's; I noticed the track was in good order until I passed Mr. Shanahan; I then saw the rails on each side of the track lifted up; the ends were up about two feet above the level of the tracks; between the end of the track and the end of the rear car I should judge it was about 100 feet; I then saw the ground beyond the rails all broken up; the sleeper to which I still attached to the two ends which were raised up; the track west of this was in perfect condition for about forty feet; there were some ties in the road; I saw one of the sides of it at this point; it is my opinion that the car did not run off at the place where the rails were broken; the rail here broken was lying in a direct line with the other track. I saw a broken rail; there were no marks on it noticed on the side of the track; I was not present when any discussion was going on; I then went back to the tracks, and noticed that the high-bolt of the forward truck was bent, and the king-bolt of the rear truck was broken off; the forward king-bolt was in the truck or a piece of timber attached to it; the head must have been drawn through to lie in the position it was in; I may be mistaken as to its being the king-bolt; the distance of the wheels in the same truck I do not know; did not notice the distance of the wheels of the broken car; stayed there at the place until about half-past five o'clock; from the time I saw the accident until I saw the track it was about fifteen minutes; the trucks were lying in an upright position, but broken; I saw the marks of the wheels upon them; I did not on the south side of the car and felt a thump; the roadman replaced the tracks in position; the dead bodies had already been removed at that time; Mr. Thompson replaced the rail where it was broken; I examined the ends of the iron and the ties, and pronounced them sound; imagining the small piece of iron to be the end to a rail, I would not pronounce it sound; I saw Mr. Shanahan die on the track.

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